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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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STEEL CONSTRUCTION

*Pittsburgh*

# THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

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# LOWE WATER GAS APPARATUS.

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OF

AIR AND STEAM SUPPLY

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AFFORDING { **PERFECT CONTROL OF GENERATOR FIRE CONDITIONS.**

PRODUCING { **UNIFORM RESULTS. HIGHEST EFFICIENCIES.**

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## Some Facts about the New Gasholder being Erected for the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, Baltimore, Md.

The Bartlett-Hayward Company, of Baltimore, is now engaged in constructing for the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of Baltimore, a new storage holder, and in connection therewith give the following laconic description:

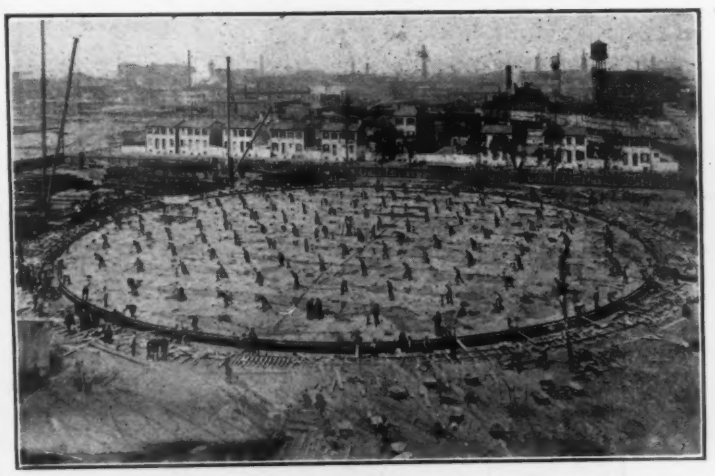
Diameter of bottom, 224 feet; weight of bottom, 578,000 pounds. The outer ring of the bottom is composed of 44 steel plates, 8 feet by 13 feet, and 7/16-inch thick. The intermediate ring of the bottom is composed of 230 steel plates, 20 feet by 7½ feet, and 5/16-inch thick; 147 lowering screws were used in lowering the bottom of the holder, 35 on the outer ring and 112 on the intermediate.

Before being lowered the bottom was 27 inches above the concrete foundation, which had been covered with fine sand to the thickness of 2 inches to form a cushion. The average thickness of this concrete base is 2 feet.

The excavations for the foundations began the middle of January, and the concrete work was commenced 4 weeks later. The steel work was started April 29th, and in 1 week the bottom of the tank was ready for lowering—a record piece of work.

The total height of the holder when completed will be 222 feet 6 inches; capacity, 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas; weight of the steel, 5,500,000 pounds; weight of water, 86,000,000 pounds.

The holder is designed to withstand a wind pressure of 100 miles an hour.



The crown contains 35,000 square feet, and the weight of snow had to be considered in its design. For example: A snow of average moisture, falling to a depth of 6 inches, would weigh about 5 pounds to the square foot. Under such conditions the weight of the snow would be 175,000 pounds.

The holder and tank will be the largest single structure in Baltimore.

## A New External Prepayment Attachment for Gas Meters.

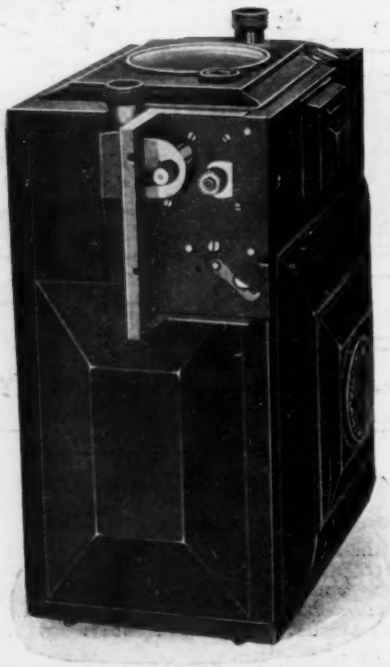
[Prepared for the JOURNAL by MR. W. GRIFFIN GRIBBEL.]

Probably no permanent innovation in the gas industry has been accompanied either by more thought and thoughtlessness on the part of the manufacturers, and more confidence and condemnation on the part of the gas companies, than the prepayment meter. The writer has no desire to become alliterative; the words deserve their position thoroughly. It is significant that, while a number of the distribution men experience an additional burden in the care and upkeep of prepayment meters, those in a position to analyze the figures, showing revenue over a term of years, are so very generally in favor of the use of prepayment meters as to warrant the increased investment. The aim of the manufacturers of this particular prepayment attachment has been to produce something primarily positive in action, and so strongly constructed that, while not invulnerable to an axe or sledge hammer, it would be so formidable to the petty type of thief attacking prepayment gas meters as to discourage him by rendering the robbing of slot meters a long and noisy operation; and, therefore, from his viewpoint, an unprofitable proposition.

It has become more and more apparent during the past few years that a prepayment gas meter should not only be measurably thief-proof, but should be positively consumer-proof as well; in fact, in some quarters this latter phase of the prepayment situation is demanding and is being accorded more and more attention, to the extent that, with this development in mind, as well as in answer to the demand for other requisites, its manufacturers have perfected and placed upon the market the particular prepayment attachment herein described.

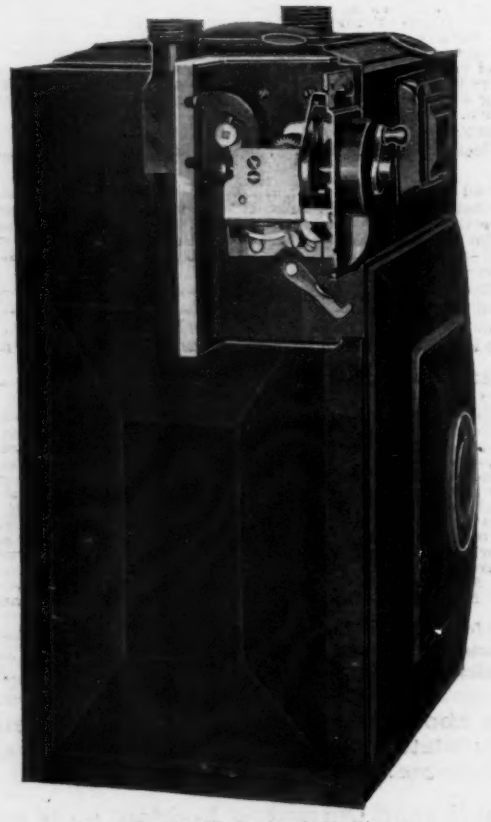
The action of the meter is brought to this attachment through a stuffing box, by means of a universal shaft, adjustable as to length and supported by a bearing adjustable to the depth below the horizontal axle by which it is driven by worm or gear. This universal shaft, through its flexible design, allows for personal error of the man attaching the apparatus to meters in locating and punching the

View of the Attachment Arranged with Hasp for Padlock on a 1-Light Regular Meter.

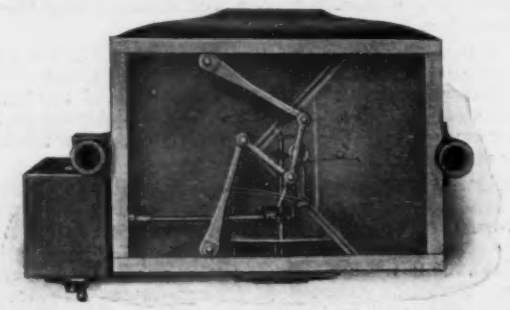


View Showing the Steel Casing of the Box Attached to the Valve Casting.

View Showing the Valve Box and Pipe in Position, also Showing the Change of Rate Wheel.



View Showing Mechanism in Position.



View Showing the Attachment on a Regular 3-Light Meter with the Top Removed.

hole in the side of the meter to receive the shaft stuffing box, and carries the price wheel within the housing and immediately beyond the wall of the meter.

The housing containing the mechanism is of cold, pressed steel, of $\frac{1}{16}$-inch thickness, and is in two parts. One, to which the mechanism is attached, forms two sides, (a) against the meter, and (b) at the back; the other, carrying the money drawer, adaptable to padlock or cabinet lock, immediately beneath the mechanism, forms the other four sides of the housing. To the first, by the screws operated from within, is fastened a brass frame, cast integral with the valve inclosures and the screw of the meter, and at the back of this first part, along the three exposed edges, are heavy steel strips, riveted and bent over to form a groove or socket to receive the edges of the other piece and so to prevent prying the two pieces of the housing apart. This frame casting is heavily tinned, and is so designed as to offer a wide margin for sweating to the meter, thus insuring a strong and rigid connection. The valve (leather faced), within this cast brass inclosure, is operated by the mechanism through a stuffing box, which can be rather tightly packed without seriously interfering with the action of the meter, thus insuring against leaks at this important point.

The basic idea in the mechanism is as simple as is compatible with absolute positiveness of mechanical action, and has the two excellent features of showing the consumer the amount of gas prepaid by means of an arc dial—the divisions on which read 25 cents worth of gas, independent of the price of gas to the consumer, and of locking the coin within the coin carrier before the handle is turned enough to begin to prepay gas.

Gas cannot be prepaid until this locking operation is completed. The range in price at which this attachment can be operated is from 20 cents to $2.50 per 1,000.

To attach the apparatus, the screw and the pipe of the meter are first removed, the hole in the side of the meter is located, punched, and the universal shaft placed in position with price wheel attached. The frame and valve inclosure casting are then soldered and sweated to the wall of the meter, in a position easily found by a lip below the threads on the screw which acts as a guide. A short, tin pipe, soldered to the brass casting, carries the gas from the valve inclosure to the opening in the side of the meter, by which the gas enters the meter. The first part of the housing is then screwed to the frame, the mechanism screwed to this portion of housing, idle gear on mechanism swung up against the price wheel, the second part of the housing being slid into position, and locked by means of a steel arm, on the former, engaging a heavy stud riveted to the latter. The money drawer may then enter the housing and may be secured by padlock or by the concealed cabinet lock which has become so popular.

It must be borne in mind that this product is a prepayment *attachment*, as opposed to a prepayment meter in the strict sense of the word; that its chief feature to the gas companies, possessing a well equipped and intelligent repair department, is that they can, in their own shops, quickly and accurately affix the apparatus. This renders the necessary stock of meters on the shelves a more elastic investment in a sense, as regular meters carried in stock could be quickly converted to prepayment meters on a sudden demand for the latter type rather than a purchase of prepayment meters being necessitated. The converse of this is equally true, so that it will readily be seen that, as a matter of practice, in cases where a considerable quantity of both types of meters must be carried in stock, the actual number of meters could be safely reduced.

The criticisms and recommendations of six of the best experts of gas companies interested in this type of meter were invited while operations were still in the experimental stage, and have been incorporated in the manufacture of the attachment. This would seem to warrant the claim to efficiency from the gas companies' standpoint.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 332.]

## PROCEEDINGS, FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, PENNSYLVANIA GAS ASSOCIATION.

HELD AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA., APRIL 10, 11, 12, 1912.

### SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The President announced that the first item on the programme was the report of the Finance Committee.

#### AN INTERJECTION.

Mr. Keppelman suggested, prior to the consideration of that report, as the day was so beautiful and as the programme would not be interfered with whatever through an afternoon recess to be devoted to a sightseeing trip. [Seconded by Mr. Williams, put to vote and declared adopted.]

Mr. Williams then read the following

#### REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee desires to report that it has audited the accounts of the Treasurer by checking the accounts and vouchers, and find they check, and the balance ($305.91), as stated by the Treasurer, is correct. [On motion of Mr. Keppelman, the report was received and recorded.]

The President here called for the

#### REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE,

which was read by Mr. Keppelman:

Your Nominating Committee begs to present the following list of officers for your consideration:

*For President*—H. H. Ganser, Norristown.

*For First Vice-President*—L. R. Dutton, Wyncote.

*For Second VicePresident*—W. C. Anderson, Plymouth.

*For Council.*—Messrs. Murdock (Bethlehem), Philbrick (York), Beck (Sunbury).

*For Secretary and Treasurer.*—W. O. Lamson, Jr., Westchester.

On motion of Mr. Keppelman (seconded by Mr. Dugan) two tellers were ordered appointed to cast the ballot of the Association in favor of the election to office of the gentlemen named; and the President appointed as such tellers, Messrs. Dugan and Williams.

The President suggested that while the tellers were conferring, matters which could be expedited were the

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEXT PLACE OF MEETING

considered in the interim. He called on Mr. Dutton for the Report, which was then presented by that gentleman:

Mr. President, your Committee on Place of Next Meeting has had a couple of sessions, and after quite a little deliberation decided that there was one invitation that it could not help but accept. Not only the good representative of the Company is here, but we understand that the other members of his Company are backing him up in the proposition that we visit them. Hence the Committee has unanimously decided that the convention meet in York next year. [On motion of Mr. Ganser, seconded by Mr. Murdock, the report was accepted and approved.]

Mr. Philbrick said he simply wanted to voice the sentiments of the officers and representatives of the York Gas Company, in respect of the action just taken. He was sure the Company will be very much pleased to greet the Pennsylvania Gas Association at York next year, and he was further certain it would do everything possible to give the members a good time.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The teller in charge of the casting of the ballot of the Association for the election to office of the bearers named in the Report of the Nominating Committee, announced that the instruction had been followed out, and the President declared that the action of the tellers was satisfactory to the Association.

Mr. Keppelman—Mr. President, we might as well have the report of the Council on the affiliation question and get that out of the way. Shall I report on that?

The President called for the

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AFFILIATION

which was then read by Mr. Keppelman. The Council held a meeting on the referred question of affiliation with the American Gas Institute. The only debate at all was as to the delegate to represent us on the Board of Managers. We decided to have it work out automatically so that our President should represent us in the American Gas Institute, with the exception that we date from this October until the 1st of next October; that is to say, Mr. Rhoades, who retires as President of this Association, will still represent us in the American Gas Institute until next October. From then on the new elected President, Mr. Ganser, will represent us on that Board, from October 1, 1912, till October 1, 1913. This is in order to have the date of election coincide with that of the other Directors.

The President—Now, gentlemen, you have before you the report of the next place of meeting. I will entertain a motion to express the voice of the Association. Your committee have reported that they have chosen that place. I will entertain a motion that the Association express their desire to go to York. Do I hear such a motion?

Mr. Keppelman—That has been agreed on by the adoption of the report.

The President—Your committee's report has simply been adopted, and it ought to be before the Association direct.

On motion of Mr. Dutton (seconded by Mr. Philbrick) the report was accepted and Mr. Philbrick was asked to extend a vote of thanks to his Company for its kind invitation to have the Association visit York in 1913. [Both matters were declared adopted.]

#### SOME RESPONSES.

The President—Now, gentlemen, your officers are elected, and one amongst whom, being of vast learning, can give us a very good speech. I will call on Mr. Ganser.

The President-Elect—Mr. President and Members of the Pennsylvania Gas Association: Let me assure you that I appreciate very much the conferring on me of this honor, for I do consider it an honor to be elected President of an Association such as we have here. I want to ask you now at this time for your hearty support and cooperation for the incoming year; for I am particularly desirous to

make the meeting to be held in York in 1913 one of the best that we have ever held. I also realize that, in order to equal the high standard established by the Presidents who preceded me, that I have no easy task on my hands; for the success of these meetings after all depends upon the co-operation received from the committees and from the individual work of the members. I have never attended a gas convention that showed anything like the enthusiasm displayed here yesterday afternoon, and it is just such enthusiasm which makes everyone feel that it was worth while to assemble for the purposes for which we are organized. We are accomplishing results in these meetings that I believe would not be accomplished in larger organizations; and I only hope that next year we will not only have a representation from the eastern and southern portions of Pennsylvania, but that the whole State will be represented; and there isn't any real good reason why this should not be. I ask you to speak to your friends in the business to come in and become members with us, that we can make the 1913 meeting at York a rousing success. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

### Vice-President-Elect Dutton's Acknowledgement.

The President—I think it is nothing more than right that we should hear from the First Vice-President, Mr. Dutton. [Applause.]

Mr. Dutton—Mr. President, I was told yesterday that I had to sit still to-day. I would rather sit still; but frankly, Mr. President and fellow-members of the Association, I, equally with your President, appreciate the honor that has come to me to help boost along the work. From the beginning of this Association I have taken more interest in it than in any other gas association or like association to which I belong; and I belong to several. I certainly feel more at home and enjoy more associating with this bunch of fellows than with any other bunch of gas men. I feel at home when I am here, and that we can have more freedom here than we do elsewhere. And there will be no other thought in my mind this year than to help boost harder than we have boosted before, and our good friend the President, help to boost him. It may be that the Committee thought he might not be able, by reason of physical limitations, to reach all the things that might be reached for the good Association, and I shall help extend his reach to all the good things that are coming for us this coming year. [Applause and laughter.]

### Secretary Lamson's Acceptance.

The President—Our Second Vice-President is not present, but will be later. Meanwhile you will be glad to hear from Secretary-Treasurer Lamson.

The Secretary—Gentlemen, I never understood that the Secretary and Treasurer's job was a talking one, in fact I always felt that perhaps his reputation were better left to his work than to what he said. This year this charge was put upon us rather unexpectedly and we did not accomplish all we wanted to. We did not have time. Next year I know that, with the able help of Mr. Ganser and Mr. Dutton, we are certainly going to have things in good shape for the meeting in York. With their assistance we are going to have a rousing good time; and I think next year we will have the best meeting we have ever had in the Association. I will certainly do my part. [Applause.]

### On Behalf of the Council.

The President—One section of the Association that has much work to take care of, in that they must see that everything goes right with the machinery, through being well-oiled and the like, is our Council. I will call on Mr. Murdock first.

Mr. Murdock—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Association: I assure you I will try for my part to do everything to make it a success, and yield to Mr. Ganser and the members all the assistance I can. [Applause.]

### Mr. Philbrick's Words.

The President—Gentlemen, to hold the Council level we had to put on considerable weight, evidently, so Mr. Philbrick was named. Mr. Philbrick.

Mr. Philbrick—This Association has had enough preachment from me. Nevertheless I want the Association to feel that the work of the new Council members will be along progressive lines, always for the benefit of the Association and all for the Association; and our motto will be that of the "Sons of Jove," sure we will apply it to the Pennsylvania Gas Association. And I hope the meeting at York will be one that will always live in our minds through having been useful in every way. I feel particularly that the new members of the Council will work to that end for the meeting in York next year. [Applause.]

### Mr. Beck will be on the Job.

The President—Gentlemen, you know the governor of an engine is not very large but it controls things by keeping moving things in moving order. I call on Mr. Beck.

Mr. Beck—Mr. President and members of the Association: In so far as the duties of the Council are concerned I assure you that I will be strictly on the job with all the good I can do and all the help that I can be. It is an unexpected honor that has been conferred upon me, and I am not prepared to say very much. I thank you heartily. [Applause.]

### The Publicity Committee.

The President—Gentlemen, yesterday there was left to the Chair the appointment of a committee whose duty would be to compile an extended report, which would be printed in pamphlet form, covering the various appliances that can be used in the home, and the proper way of installing the most economical appliances that can be had, etc. I know that can be made of great value to the business department, to the managers or each of you. If you should call in one of your patrons to look over the installation of a new home he would find some very good ideas in this to guide him. After careful deliberation I have decided to make this a committee of 5 and appoint the following members. These men were chosen for different reasons. L. B. Dutton is to be the chairman of this Committee, since he is in very close touch with the Philadelphia organization, and has done quite a little bit along the line that we wish to have carried out. Mr. Ganser, being the President, and also well up along this line, will be on the committee. Mr. H. Thurston Owens I have appointed, because he can give us very good assistance in editing the reports. Mr. Pierce, for consulting along the lines of illuminating projects, artistic illumination of the home, etc. And Mr. I. W. Peffly, to assist in the range end, in getting all the information he can in regard to the various appliances. So your committee will be Mr. Dutton (Chairman), and Messrs. Ganser, Owens, Pierce and Peffly. These gentlemen will be prepared to report at the next meeting. They have considerable work to do and we want this to be done exactly right because we expect it to be a model report from the Pennsylvania Gas Association, as well as being a model that can be taken as a copy by other gas men in the State. If these gentlemen call on you for any help I bespeak for them your heartiest support and your kindest help. Give them everything you can so as to make this a grand success, for it is one of the most important committees, and will be one of the most important works, if carried out properly, that we have undertaken for some time. I think there are no other special committees to report.

### Acknowledging the Death of Mr. J. B. Howard.

Mr. Bigelow—Let me interrupt just a moment. I want to ask the privilege of reading just a word from a telegram received by me this morning. I know quite a number here are personally acquainted with "Uncle Jerry" Howard, as he is known in the gas field, one of the oldest members in the gas fraternity, who two years ago was made the sole honorary member of the Illinois Association, because of his term of service in the gas industry and because of his active service even up to this present time, and he is a man of many years of age. The telegram declares that "Uncle Jerry" died yesterday morning. I would suggest, Mr. President, that a communication be sent from this Association, if that is in order, to the Illinois Association, in view of the death of its sole honorary member, "Uncle Jerry" Howard. [Seconded by Mr. Ganser.]

The President—It is moved and seconded that we send a communication to the Illinois Association in regard to the death of "Uncle Jerry" Howard. [Carried by rising vote.]

Mr. Ganser—Mr. President, I would like to say a word. "Uncle Jerry" Howard was a grand old man. Everybody who knew him loved him. He was always willing and able to give advice. In fact I never met a more lovable character. And at the annual meeting of the American Gas Institute everybody welcomed him with a glad hand. If I live to be the age at which "Uncle Jerry" died, and I accomplish the good for the gas profession that he has accomplished, I will feel that I have accomplished a great deal.

The President—Let me state, gentlemen, it was my pleasure for nearly 4 years to be associated with the Illinois Gas Association, in which 'Uncle Jerry' Howard was the only Honorary Member, and I am safe in saying there will be in the meeting of the Association this year no absentees due to death whose presence will be as much missed and regretted as will be his in the Illinois Association. He was not only a man of ability in giving advice along the lines of manage-

ment and operation of property, but he was the life of the Association. The minute he appeared everyone present seemed to take on new life. A pleasant smile would pass over the entire group of men and a glad hand be extended to him in return. As I say, at the next meeting of the Illinois Association his presence will be very, very much missed.

TELEGRAM OF SYMPATHY.

The following telegram was, in due time, sent by Secretary Lamson to Mr. Horace H. Clark, People's Gas Company, Chicago:

"The news of the death of 'Uncle Jerry' Howard received to-day. The Pennsylvania Gas Association in session extends to the Illinois Gas Association sincere sympathy on the loss of their honorary member and our old familiar friend in the gas fraternity.—Pennsylvania Gas Association, W. O. Lamson, Jr., Secretary."

The President here introduced Mr. Elwood Egolf, of Royersford, who read the following paper on

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Work in domestic science has been in progress for the past 20 years, however, with very little enthusiasm in certain sections and without consideration in others. Every progressive gas company has seen fit, and as the only medium of having gas appliances accepted as a household necessity or in an industrial way, that a well-arranged advertising campaign, supported by proficient salesmen under the direction of a new business manager, would in time acquire the best result and ultimately reach the vast territory as yet undeveloped.

It will only be necessary for us to turn back a few years, when gas for most purposes was considered prohibitive, because few knew of its many advantages, and without further consideration, continued with other types of fuel-consuming devices. Of necessity, and following along general and practical lines, and in close proximity with advertising campaigns, we are enlightened with the fact that, educating the consumers, acquainting them with facts concerning the adaptability and usefulness of gas appliances, will eventually build more monuments for the nation's future good, enable those of moderate circumstances to cope with the high cost of foodstuffs, and intelligently and properly prepare these foods, that they be inviting, yet at a moderate cost per meal. Where does this work suggest itself more forcefully than in applying the domestic science course in our institutions of learning?

By summing up the number of young ladies who finish or leave school each year, either from college, high school, private institutions or otherwise, it is amazing and almost beyond comprehension to realize the number contained in this vast army prepared for different vocations in life, but not conversant with the art of cooking. It should, therefore, be of much interest and importance to every gas company, no matter how insignificant or how large, to appeal to its school board or representatives of learning the necessity of adding to the curriculum of the school course "Domestic Science," insisting upon the ultimate good to be gained by the individual pupil in being master of this art.

It must be granted there are many ways by which the proper authorities may be interested in accepting this course of study, but we must, first of all, determine if space in the school has been allotted, or will it be necessary to refit rooms used for other purposes. School principals, as a rule, broad in their views, accept the course without hesitation, and understand the good it will accomplish, as well as bring many pupils, not interested in the regular course of study, gleefully back to the school room, because they themselves realize that this particular study will give them the accomplishment so essential to successfully mastering the art of cooking. Your first information from the principal (notwithstanding the fact that he accepts the study as an excellent one) would probably be discouraging, because he acquaints you with conditions apparently universal, namely: The congested conditions of our present building without prospects of relief.

It would be necessary, and in order, to take a general survey of buildings to determine if space would be available on first or upper floors, but since we find the majority of school rooms filled to their capacity, we are about convinced that our information is correct and accept the inevitable without hesitancy. But suppose we were to continue our investigation and take a glance into the basement, where we find unsightly coal piles, cellar furnace and space for general storage, not inviting by any means at first glance; but what changes could be made if order were instituted and a portion of the basement utilized for a domestic science laboratory.

It is not my desire to convey the idea that the basement of any building is the proper place for such an equipment, and my sentiment is against it. but since space is the apparent factor, it might be suggestive to refer to a recent installation where the school board authorized an equipment of this kind, and, after fully considering the space on first floor and intermediate stories, repaired to the basement as a last resort, fully discouraged with the project. After having constructed coal bins for storing coal, conveniently located to the cellar furnace, and a certain space given for storage, the perplexing condition for adequate room was shown very conclusively for this equipment. It was also necessary to consider proper ventilation in this basement equipment, which is more essential than light, and yet a reasonable flow of sunlight can always be acquired by the addition of windows. With very little expense this basement was transformed into rooms of cheesfulness and comfort, and as easy of access as the rooms above.

The installation of a domestic science laboratory, considering space and arrangement of equipment, should have very careful consideration, and while the cost is an important factor, this latter item is as varied as the conditions where needs are to be met. Few of the equipments are alike, due probably to the fact that the organization of this teaching is not general, and being in its infancy the natural growth of expansion is causing a development which will create more elaborate equipments whereby the student may work to better advantage, have easier access to the work assigned, and gain a broader knowledge of the art.

Unfortunately, the economic conditions existing in many of the schools have a tendency to make the average equipment inexpensive, which in a degree is entirely wrong, when we consider the vast amount of funds set aside each year for other work, without apparent results in future years. It should be the natural pride of schools and citizens (city or suburban systems) to have laboratories for teaching this art, complete in all appointments, without extravagance, not losing sight of the fact that economy in equipping the kitchen has had the same thought and consideration as will be required in arranging foodstuff for cooking.

Many institutions, fortunate in having heavy endowment funds, never embarassed for want of money in making such extensions as will serve for the future good of the student, have arranged laboratories in a modern way, regardless of cost for elaborateness and expensive fittings, yet serving no better purpose than those of lesser expense, but do convey the impression of expensive decoration and destroy the theught of economical education. Our demands should be an equipment complete, containing only the essentials of a well-arranged kitchen, frills of any nature being eliminated that do not add to the preparing of a pupil or benefit the art by use of same.

Domestic science work is now progressing rapidly (this being particularly so in the States), although it has been taught in many of our schools for the past 20 years or more. Unfortunately, this step of progress is applied to certain sections only, which is no doubt due to the persistent effort of school principals, who realize that the future good of this work and its usefulness to the community depended very largely upon the knowledge the individual student acquired.

As stated previously, few of our schools to-day are lacking in funds for the advancement of class work and broadening the minds of the pupils, and if we were to acquaint those in authority, in a measure, with certain facts relative to the cost of a modern domestic science laboratory, it might suggest a new light for guiding them to further interest in this most excellent work.

On account of the varied conditions, not only in location and space, let us grant they are equally true concerning funds to be expended, and since we accept all of these conditions as they actually exist, we still have many ways by which these objections may be overcome. Suppose we consider the crude equipment of plain boxes, so arranged that they constitute a table top, upon which we place a single or double gas table stove, with few shelves in each box for storing cooking utensils. It would of necessity mean that the cooking utensils would be limited as to variety; but would not the equipment as a whole serve the same purpose and be equally as useful as those of the more elaborate type?

If possible, we should arrange to have the equipment complete in every respect, which would enable the pupils to do their work with convenience and dispatch, for example: The room should be of sufficient size to properly care for the pupils in each class; stoves, table and sinks (if any) placed as conveniently as possible, to save steps and congestion, and the selection of utensils in all cases should be determined by the grade of work that will be in order. Again, it

should be of vital importance to those authorizing this work that the equipment should at least have some practical effect upon the community in which the school is situated, and for this reason utensils for cooking should by all means be such as can be used by pupils in their own homes, it being quite evident that these principles would offer an incentive for the betterment of home conditions.

Economy should be the basis for this work, whether the community be divided into classes or not, as the impression conveyed by the use of many utensils is a barrier to the pupils, while the thoughtful selection of these tools would be a fortress to their future environments. In this connection it is a matter of ability on the part of the domestic science teacher, who should have a broad and comprehensive idea of the parts manufactured for kitchen furnishing, as well as keep fresh in mind the many changes which are taking place, whether they be for the better or otherwise.

My views in a measure cannot by any means be coupled with those of colleges where advanced work is in progress, but as a means of beginning the pupil, whether the fuel be coal, electricity, gas or wood, the training of these pupils must of necessity be started in our public school system. And it is my impression that the earlier this is inaugurated in the lower or intermediate grades the sooner its effect will be noticed, because of renewed interest taken by the individual pupil. We, therefore, have two conditions that arise and demand thoughtful study. First, the planning of rooms in a new and modern building; second, the refitting of rooms used for other purposes.

Without hesitation, we will concede that, in our new school buildings of to-day, space for this work can very readily be allotted, and the equipment would not be a hindrance or cause congestion, but suppose we take the buildings already constructed, where space is at a premium and where the funds are not sufficient for additional buildings. These conditions will invariably have to be met, and as an illustration showing how easily and readily they might be accepted, I cannot refrain from making mention of the recent basement equipment placed in the Girls' High School, Reading, Pa.,

Above View Shows Equipment Recently Installed, Girls High School, Reading, Pa.

which is a credit to the school and city, a glowing tribute to those in charge of the designing, and will ever stand as a memorial for those who follow in its precepts, gaining a greater knowledge of this most excellent work and properly fitting them as master of the household art. From personal observation I find one section of the basement divided into 2 rooms, one as a class room, the other for the laboratory, so complete in their appointment that it would cause one to question how an unsightly, dingy basement could be transformed into such comfortable quarters, with an abundance of light, proper ventilation and rooms of such size that pupils and teacher are afforded sufficient space between the table and walls for doing their respective work without interference with other pupils.

My incentive in referring to to this particular equipment is because it excels (not in size) many of those I have observed, by reason of minute detail having proper consideration. The table, hollow square in shape (this type being most convenient for pupils and teacher) is arranged with drawers and shelves for keeping all utensils, each utensil having its respective place for individual pupil. The table top is of tileing, having full clearance in every respect, for convonience of pupil's work, as will also apply to keeping the tile top in a sanitary condition. The thought of obstructions of any kind, where dirt might accumulate, is entirely eliminated.

Porcelain sinks are imbedded into the table top a goose-neck overhanging each, furnishing hot and cold water as required. Two pupils are assigned to each sink, where washing of dishes and utensils is done. Suspended from the back of table top extending toward the front are the individual gas table stoves, 8 inches square, constructed of wrought iron frame, highly nickel plated, containing 1 single capacity burner, supplied with individual gas cock and arranged for permanent connection.

The object of these suspended stoves was to have a table top cleaner, which in turn gives the pupils more working space, as well as an opportunity to keep the tileing clean and avoid the moving of stoves, as conditions otherwise would demand. The stoves have supporting strips extending from the back of the frame to outer edge of table top, then continuing downward 6 inches; this latter length being used for holding the stove in place by use of 4 wood screws for each stove. The arrangement of supplying gas to the stoves is unique, because the entire line of pipe is exposed and yet is not a hindrance in any way to the work of pupils or teacher.

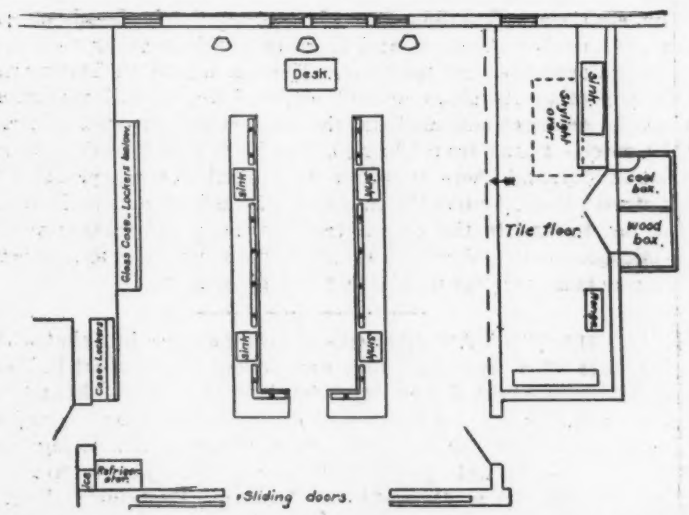
Two connections are made from the main supply pipe at ends of open square (each connection supplying a given number of plates), this being continued in an upright position to the table top, then around the entire square with outlets for each stove. This line of pipe is seated in brackets placed at intervals and is well supported on account of same. All exposed pipes are nickle finished, and it must be granted that they harmonize perfectly with the other equipment.

One section of the wall space is given entirely to blackboards, upon which the course of instruction is outlined, while another section affords space for charts fully describing the cuts of meat, another clearly defining the use of vegetables. Another section is taken up with a china closet, containing glass doors, showing forth a set of well-selected dishes. while the lower section of same is divided into drawers, for storing coverings for the dining room table. On either side of this closet, built into the partition walls, are found closets containing a number of shelves used for storing supplies and cooking utensils. Still ansther section of this space is arranged with larger closets, where flour, spices, sugar, salt, etc., are stored, and since these supplies are purchased in large quantities it is entirely necessary that these lockers be of sufficient size.

The space devoted for the dining room is quite small and unusually located, due however to conditions compelling such, but noverthe.less, serves the purpose for which int ended. Midway, in hollow square, is the dining room table, adorned with coverings of doilies and centerpiece, and while the number of dishes is in the majority, it brings out very clearly, where necessity demands, what can be accomplished with a limited amount of space. It must be accepted without hesitation, in equipping this larboratory that convenience was the predominating feature, not only applying to the work of teacher and pupils, but in arrangement for storing the many utensils and articles for cooking necessarily required for doing this work. Individuality, making each pupil entirely responsible for the care of the space assigned, was also given carefnl thought, as each student must maintain order regarding the placing of utensils as well as the care of same.

Opinion differs as to how many pupils should constitute a class for proper instructions from the teacher. The Girls' High School, Reading, Pa., has accommodation for 22 pupils under the supervision of a teacher; however, this number will tax a teacher heavily, unless the periods are few and short each day. We have to consider the foodstuff to be used and more so the manner of consuming it, because we realize the expense attached to maintaining the course and the volume of prepared foods which will accumulate. Some schools have arranged that pupils consume these foods without remuneration; the tendency, however, in following this principle, results in condensing the course. Other schools have adopted lunch counters, where the foods are sold to the pupils at actual cost, in many cases defraying the expenses of operating the laboratory and giving to the pupils at moderate cost the selection of dishes which are nutritious and wholesome. The apparent advantage of these lunch counters serve an excellent purpose for the laboratory, because a greater variety of foods can be prepared, which in turn broadens the training of the pupils.

It will no doubt be permissible at this time to give in a general way the following of schools pertaining to space required for domestic science kitchens, and while these figures may not apply in all cases on account of varying conditions, it will serve an excellent purpose in approximating. Here is shown a plan for accommodating 16 pupils in a room 27 by 34 feet, and while this size room could be




modified it would necessarily require a different arrangement for table and other fittings. The cost of installing an equipment of this kind would be hard to determine, depending entirely upon the amount to be expended for fittings and utensils.

Since reference has been made to the Girls' High School, Reading, Pa., it would no doubt be of much interest to know the actual cost of various furnishings for this equipment, and the following figures are those for work done under contract, covering every detail for the laboratory:

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor | $266.73 |
| Lumber | 44.23 |
| Millwork | 290.60 |
| Hardware | 80.48 |
| Tiling | 59.50 |
| Plumbing | 440.00 |
| Painting | 97.69 |
| Dishes and cooking utensils | 199.25 |
| Gas range and individual gas stoves | 103.14 |
| Total | $1,581.62 |

It must be conceded that the amount expended is not large, and those who have already inspected this equipment with a view of similar installation elsewhere, have been loud in their praise upon what has been accomplished with such a small amount.

Since the consideration for an individual equipment is so small, it would probably be surprising to know how few of our schools in this State have been fortunate enough to enjoy this study, not because gas men have been neglectful in their solicitation or thoughtlessly allowed the matter to pass by, but presumably due to those who select the course of study each year not having the proper conception of cost of installing nor a knowledge concerning the interest taken by the pupils.

The domestic science course should be regarded as a very important one and of vital interest to every gas company, for wherever possible gas as a fuel has been accepted because of its supremacy over other fuels. The early education of these pupils, training their minds to a particular fuel, is a forerunner of what they will use later, not by reason of having been taught on the gas stove, but from the fact that they fully realize how much can be accomplished in a short space of time, at nominal cost, and will forever cause them to accept modern gas appliances as the ideal asset of the kitchen.

Data collected from individual gas companies in Pennsylvania show that the larger cities are enjoying this study; but it is surprising to note how many of the lesser cities have been urged to install these kitchens by gas men, and as yet their efforts have been of no consequence. In my judgment a measure of some nature should be instituted, whereby the laws of this State would compel teaching domestic science, making it obligatory on the part of the girl pupils to have at least 1 year's training previous to leaving school. When our young ladies of this generation have acquired this accomplishment, we will have very little use for substitute foods, because the present resentment of kitchen drudgery will have taken a complete change and the preparation of foods accorded with delight.

As a matter of fact, every gas company will appreciate the good this work will do in educating our young ladies in the art of cooking. Where gas as a fuel has been used for demonstrating, it should be our highest ambition to help prove conclusively why these appliances are a household necessity, and it would only be fair to grant that the future will show greater demands for this modern fuel than any other form of advertising would accomplish.

It should, therefore, be the nation's pride to assist in building a substantial foundation for making this work general in our schools, displaying our loyalty without dissenting voice, making our school girls of to-day proficient in the art of cooking, that they will be able representatives for increasing the interest in this most excellent work.

The Pennsylvania Gas Association, as a body, should formulate plans for drafting a petition to be presented to our State Board of Education, giving in detail our views for having the course of study general in our schools, and still another petition sent to certain members of either the Senate or House of Representatives, fully setting forth what we desire, requesting a bill creating a law making it compulsory on the part of subordinate education boards to install this course under certain conditions.

My conclusion in this respect may be overestimated, but co-operation with the public press, which has seen fit in recent issues to give valuable space for describing this work, would no doubt give us excellent editorials if we were to approach them properly, before having the bill presented, and its influence would help very materially in having proper consideration given its passage by our representatives.

*Discussion.*

The President—This paper is open for discussion, and since the Reading High School has been referred to a number of times, in that we have Mr. Keppelman present, and I will ask him to lead the discussion.

Mr. Keppelman—It would give me great plersure to have any of you visit Reading, if for no other purpose than to view the installation reported in this paper. Mr. Egolf, however, was too modest in not recording the fact that he was very largely interested in having this installation placed in the Reading Girls' High School. I have no doubt at all that he would render valuable assistance to any of you gentlemen who contemplate taking up this important subject. The Reading High School is not only a thing of beauty, but it is a very useful installation. I have been there several times. The instructress in charge is quite willing to show any visitor all about the place, explaining all the conditions, cost, etc., in connection with it. It is surprising the interest the young ladies themselves take in this instruction. The lady in charge told me it was difficult for her to arrange the classes properly in order to accommodate all of those who desired to be instructed in the art of cooking. This installation, if you will notice in the schedule given here, has not been done at an extravagant cost, and the most remarkable thing about it is that the very essentials, the cooking appliances themselves, cost less than almost any other item in the list. It would not be necessary, as reported by the writer, in all cases to have an elaborate installation, such as we have in this case, but a modest installation would answer the same purpose. The essentials (the cooking stoves themselves) are not extravagant in cost; so if there were not too much money spent on the trimmings, in order to have real sanitary installation, the cost might be so very much reduced as to come within the means of smaller school boards. If you cannot see this installation in any other city closer to you than our city, we would be glad to have you go there, and if you will call upon me I will see this installation is shown to you in all its branches.

Mr. Philbrick—I am heartily in sympathy with this paper. At York we are preparing to get after the school boards to see if we cannot have domestic science put on the curriculum of the Board. Not only does the future value of this paper in its results appeal to me, but the present also. Of course, teaching the children how to cook simply secures to you future consumers, eliminating the old ways of the use either of the coal or wood stove; not only so, but you eliminate the stoves, because you reach the mothers through the children. When the children go to school and cook things, little pies and cakes, taking them home to the mother, the latter is justly proud. Possibly before you know it, while the child is away, the mother orders a stove and begins experimenting herself. That value is of vital moment to us, and I think it is our part to make a concerted effort to get domestic science added to the curriculum of the schools of the towns and cities of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ganser—Is there anyone present whose company has borne the expense of equipping domestic science laboratories?

The President—Did anyone present do this work? Answering for

(*Continued on page* 344.)

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

New Advertisements and changes of copy therefor should be in hand Wednesday noon of week prior to date of issue.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.

[Official Notice.]

## Eighth Annual Meeting, Iowa District Gas Association.

Iowa Gas Association,
Office of the Secretary,
Des Moines, Ia., May 17, 1912.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Iowa District Gas Association will be held in Lincoln, Neb., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 22d, 23d and 24th, 1912. Headquarters of the Association will be in the Linclon Hotel. Rates are: $1 to $1.25 per day without bath, and $1.50 to $2.50 per day with bath. The best accommodations are always secured by making reservations in advance. The sessions of the convention will be held at the hotel. The following papers will be read:

"The Prepayment Meter: Its Use and Abuse," by Mr. E. C. Weisgerber, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

"Does the Consumers' Equipment Inspection Increase Sales of Gas to existing Consumers?" by Mr. S. E. Linton, Jr., Sioux Falls, S. D.

"Construction and Operation of a Modern Water Gas Works for a Small Town," by Mr. R. K. Runner, Charles City, Ia.

"Surface Combustion," by Mr. H. C. Blackwell, Davenport, Ia.

"Availability of Ammonia Machines for Small Plants," by Mr. C. W. Lockwood, Clinton, Ia.

"Methods of Increasing the Efficiency of Employees," by Mr. J. A. Perry, Omaha, Neb.

In addition to the papers there will be interesting reports from standing committees on "Manufacture," "Distribution," "Gas Works," "Construction," "New Business," "Accounting," and "Public Relations."

The Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Company extends a cordial invitation to all attending delegates and salesmen to make the new and modern offices of the Company their headquarters for mail and all other matters.

For further information address, G. I. Vincent, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.; or, J. E. Shuff, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Lincoln, Neb.

## BRIEFLY TOLD.

"Somewhat Inspired."—While we have been advised not to give any particular detail as to the way in which it is proposed to do it, or by whom it is to be done, especially as to the "big special" from the West to the Atlantic City meeting next fall of the American Gas Institute, our informant (who is in position to know just what is going on, etc.), states that the matter of transportation is already attracting a great deal of attention, and there is certainly going to be a very large attendance from the West. The Committee on Transportation is perfecting its plans, and, of course, later on will announce the special arrangements made for the comfort of delegates. There will be special trains from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and there will also be special sleepers, probably from Detroit-Toledo, Louisville Cincinnati, from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, to be attached to the special train at that point, which starts from Chicago. Later and completer information from time to time respecting these happenings will be told in the Journal.

"Cumulative" Advertising.—Some time since, in a chat with the Manager of a live Baltimore newspaper, Mr. Herbert K. Dodson, Commercial Agent of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, over the nature and relation of advertising, when judged from the point of cumulativeness, he gave vent to some things that so sounded like the right goods, that we prevailed upon him to allow us to give some account thereof in the Journal. Replying to the query, "How May Advertising be Made Really Cumulative?" Mr. Dodson remarks:

To be cumulative, advertising should accomplish two things; it should "create" desire and "confirm" judgment. In so stable a commercial enterprise as is the business of supplying a community with gas, it is essential that the advertising be addressed to those who have already purchased appliances, as well as to those who have not done so. Obviously, the purpose of a gas range advertisement is to sell gas; but it must also, in a way, teach the use of the range. Happily, there is no serious obstacle to combining those two ideas in our advertisements; for, fundamentally, they are the same. For some time it has been the practice of the New Business Department of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company to have forwarded to it by the bookkeeping department a list of consumers who have made the last payment on the range or water heater. These lists are promptly compiled, and as received a letter is sent to each customer as classified, stating that the Company notes from his account that the last payment on his appliance has been made, and is desirous of knowing whether his appliance is giving satisfaction in every way. The letter further states that it is the aim of the Company to please, and that the Company will appreciate any criticism of its services which the Company desires to make. Clearly, the purpose of the letter is to confirm the judgment of the customer in having purchased appliances as a result of the Company's public statement. These letters do not suggest the purchase of other appliances. Assuming that 10,000 such letters have been sent out in a year, it is natural to infer that there are at least 10,000 new families which have a practical reason for believing that the Company is endeavoring to fulfil its obligations.

May 24th Meeting of the Gas Meeters.—The Ninth Meeting of the Gas Meeters is to be held Friday, May 24th, at Mouquin's, Sixth avenue and 28th street, New York City. There will be a business session at 4 P.M., and dinner is called for 6 P.M. Following the dinner Mr. Frank W. Frueauff will deliver an address on the "Set-to-gether Spirit." Plans had been made for an address by Mr. Henry L. Doherty, but he was suddenly called to Europe, and his associate has kindly consented to fill the breach. Those desirous of attending are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Mr. H. Thurston Owens, 42 Pine street, New York City.

Gas Pressures, New York City.—The New York Public Service Commission, for the First District, will hold the second hearing, this afternoon, at 3 P.M., at 154 Nassau street, respecting regulations covering the supply of gas in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as noted in the Journal, April 8, 1912, page 240. At the hearing held May 9th, Mr. C. C. Simpson, General Superintendent of Mains and Services, Consolidated Gas Company, was the only witness heard, and he presented in evidence the results of a number of investigations respecting the action of gauges under usual and unusual conditions.

International Exhibition of Gas Appliances, Amsterdam, Holland.—We are indebted to Mr. Pierre Plantinga, of the Gas Machinery Company, of Cleveland, O., and to Mr. Gerrite H. Ten Broeck, of St. Louis, Mo. (both the named gentlemen are by appointment Consuls for the Netherlands in their respective districts in this country)

for particulars respecting an international exhibition of gas appliances to be held in Amsterdam, under the auspices of the officials of that city, during part of the months of September and October next. The display will be made in the Amsterdam Industrial Palace, commencing Saturday, September 14, and terminating Saturday, October 6th, although the management retains the right to prolong the celebration until the close of Saturday, October 13th. There is no intent to show the varying forms, plans and constructions of gas plants proper; but, to use the words of the "Regulations," it "Aims at giving a general idea of gas appliances in the way of lighting, and for domestic, industrial and scientific purposes of gas pipes and their fittings, of fitters' tools, etc." The show will be open week days from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and from 7:30 P.M. to 11 P.M.; on Sundays, like on week days, save that day session will begin at 1 A.M. instead of 10 A.M. Exhibitors are to have free gas and water supply for illuminating and demonstrating purposes, and no charge will be made for the drainage of the stands, apparatus, etc. The care-taking, policing, during and after exhibition hours, shall be in charge of the Exhibition Committee. All insurance against damage from fire, or other damage, must be arranged for by the exhibitor. Exhibitors are not allowed to exchange, withdraw or remove goods during the exhibition, without written consent of the Committee, which ruling also goes in respect of goods sold during the exhibition. Exhibitors are held responsible for any damage done by themselves or their assistants to persons, buildings or goods. The Committee will publish a catalogue, and in this each exhibitor will have right to ¼ page, free of charge. Additional descriptions may be secured, and for these an additional rate of 25 cents per quarter section will be charged. Prizes will be awarded to those exhibits which have been certified to, as to excellence, by a specially appointed jury, whose decision shall be held absolutely final. All communications concerning the exhibition should be addressed to the Committee of the International Gas Exhibition, 29a Amstel, Amsterdam, of which body Mr. J. van Rossum du Chattel (Manager of the Municipal Gas Works) is Chairman, and his associates on the Board are: G. A. van Everdingen, J. Diephuis Wzn, J. M. Muller and M. van der Horst.

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ABSTRACTS FROM THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GERMAN CONTINENTAL GAS COMPANY.—Before us is a copy of the 57th annual business report of the prosperous Company named. The meeting was held at Dessau, some weeks ago, under the direction of Herr A. Bethe, Director General. Although the Company was obliged to sell one of its plants to the municipality of Erfurt, which meant a material reduction in sales of gas and income; nevertheless the general increase of business at the rest of the Company's plants was such that, even without the Erfurt works, the gas sales were increased nearly 10 per cent. The prospect of still greater gas sales and consequent necessary enlarging of some of the plants caused a recommendation on part of the Board of Directors to increase the capital 3,000,000 marks (about $750,000). The dividend rate the previous year was 9 per cent., but an 11 per cent. dividend was recommended (and agreed to) for the fiscal year just closed. The vertical retort system was ordered to be installed at all of the Company's works not yet equipped with it; and it came in for considerable favorable comment from the Board of Directors. There is a "Pension, Widows' and Orphans Fund" of nearly a half million of dollars on hand, in the benefits of which such officers and their dependents as may be entitled to its share. Herr W. v. Oechelhaeuser, Dr. Ing., who has been many years Gen. Supt. and Manager of the Company's business, asked to be relieved from his duties after 31 years of arduous service, and his wish was granted with regret, but also with some pleasure because he consented to remain moderately active in a consulting capacity. Herr Heck was recommended by Herr v. Oechelhaeuser to be his successor, and was unanimously elected by the Board. Many of our readers will remember the brilliant Herr v. Oechelhaeuser, who visited this country, and always made welcome, visiting gas men in Germany, whenever they came in reach of his genial personality. His achievements, professionally, would fill a book, and be profitable reading besides. May he long enjoy his well earned rest.—F. E.

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CURRENT MENTION—

WE are in receipt of "Bulletin G-2," just distributed by the "Precision Instrument Company," of 49 West Second street, Detroit. Naturally it supersedes the "Bulletin" marked "G-1," and it has to do mainly, in fact, altogether, with standard apparatus for analyzing and estimating the heat value of solid fuels. To be sure, the Company's own special apparatus along these lines, one would expect that the special would be featured strongly, and so it is, in the shape of the Roland-Wild calorimeter, the efficiency of which as an estimator of the heat value of solid fuels, may not be longer successfully questioned. The description of this apparatus in "Bulletin G-2" is of the carefully accurate sort, even though some might complain of its plethora of text. There are also listed samples of the Roland-Wild calorimeter, fitted with electrical firing and self-contained mechanical steerer. However, the better way to appreciate this thing is to write to General Manager, M. Woolsey Campau, for a copy of the "Bulletin." His address is similar to that of the Precision Instrument Company, 49 Larned street, Detroit.

JUDGE HOLLISTER, in the United States Circuit Court, Cincinnati, O., has ordered that the sale at public auction of the plants of the Hamilton (O.) Gas and Electric Light Company be held the 29th inst.

MR. JAMES L. BIDDISON, for the last 33 years in the employ of the Consolidated, Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of Baltimore, or its predecessors, died at his home, 1114 Seneca street, some time ago. He was in his 60th year, and is survived by his wife.

MR. GEORGE R. STETSON, for many years President of the New Bedford (Mass.) Gas and Edison Light Company, and active generally in the management of that corporation, has formally asked the Board to relieve him from further conduction of its affairs, at a period not later than July 1st Mr. Stetson has had the active care of the Company's business since February, 1890.

# Publications.

[All Publications, Catalogues, etc., mentioned below, are kept in our office for the convenience of our patrons.]

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"*Proceedings*," *American Gas Institute*.—The 1911 "Proceedings," American Gas Institute are now ready for distribution. Owing to a large amount of matter which has been reprinted from the English Institution (275 pages) the matter had to be bound in two volumes, with a total of 1200 pages. In appearance and make-up these "Proceedings" do not vary in detail from their predecessors, and our readers can judge of their contents as the important portions have appeared in preceding issues of the JOURNAL. It would well be in the order of neglect, though, were no reference made to the vast amount of excellent work done by Secretary Ramsdell in his editing of this vast mass of technical verbiage. Those familiar with the "grind" of this sort, however, will appreciate that which he has so thoroughly accomplished. However, he knows how to do it; and there's much in the knowing.

*Gas Engineer's Annual*, 1912.—The Directory of British Gas Undertakings, published by J. G. Hammond & Co., Birmingham, England ($1.25), is now ready for distribution. The "Annual," which is edited by Mr. Charles W. Hastings, contains a directory of the British gas industry compiled in daily journal form, covering works' operations. It also carries considerable technical data.

*Bride of* 1912.—An excellent sample of "pulling power" may be had in the recent leaflet issued by the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, of Chicago, Ills. "Thus" with the text, "has this new type of gas range taken all the mystery, all the guess, all the uncertainty, and most of the science, out of the actual cooking a dinner." The illustrations back up the argument.

*Cranes*.—Several types of cranes, and in large variety of sizes, all of Brownhoist design are beautifully shown in Catalogue J, recently issued by the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company.

*Regulations and Standards*.—Attention is again called to Circular No. 32 of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., issued April 1, 1912. A copy should be in the hands of every gas manager in the country.

# Recent Patent Issues.

Prepared for the AMERICAN GAS LIGHT JOURNAL by ROYAL E. BURNHAM, solicitor of patents and counselor in patent causes, 833 Bond Building, Washington, D. C., from whom illustrations and specifications of any patent mentioned below may be obtained for 20 cents.

1,025,148. Gas Producer. A. F. Matlack, Philadelphia, Pa.

1,025,192. Gas Producer. E. A. W. Jefferies and G. H. Isley, Worcester, Mass., assignors to Morgan Construction Company, same place.

1,025,198. Gas Producer. A. F. Matlack, Philadelphia, Pa.

1,025,505. Gas Governor. J. M. Blackburn, Baltimore, Md.

1,025,633. Fluid Meter. R. Lohse, Breslau, Germany.

1,025,656. Burner for Upright Incandescent Gas Lamp. H. Sussman, Berlin, Germany, assignor to The Firm Deutsche Gasgluhlicht Aktiengesellschaft (Auergesellschaft), Berlin, Germany.

(*Continued from page* 341.)

Williamsport, we donated to the Young Women's Christian Association, in the Girls' Training School, an equipment in order to give them the domestic science course.

Mr. Ganser—The gas appliances or the entire equipment?

The President—The gas appliances. They had the other. Well, all the utensils, I think, needed were there. Using gasoline stoves and various other oil stoves, they did not like the looks of it, so we donated a very nice range to them.

Mr. Ganser—From a commercial standpoint I can see great value in this to the gas companies, for it is only a few years after graduation that the girls become housekeepers, so naturally they will follow their early training and become consumers of the company. I have made many efforts with our city board of education to establish a domestic science course but without success. No two people in the schools agree as to what should constitute a course; and I attribute this to the lack of knowledge as to what other people are doing. We have considered seriously taking a committee of the faculty, rather than a committee of the Board of Education, to visit cities in which they have domestic science schools, with the hope that we could so accomplish it. I thought probably some companies had done installing for the same records, and that they had trouble in persuading school boards to make the installation.

Mr. Smith—I think that the trouble the last speaker has experienced in getting the local board of education interested is a proposition that we are all up against. And its importance to gas companies is almost inestimable. It is a means of disseminating and getting before the general public what gas appliances mean; and the proper step for us to take is to get after the State Board of Education, and to do it through our representatives and senators, so as to get before the legislature a bill which will make it obligatory to have domestic science taught in our different schools. This will eliminate local controversies.

The Secretary—From an advertising standpoint this is one of the best things that the gas company could get into. The trouble is due more to the lack of knowledge on the part of the directors and faculties of schools than anything else. I found with my talk with the members of the school boards and others that they had no knowledge of the cost or how the appliances should be installed. In the larger cities, domestic science has been started and in the smaller towns they will be interested if you go after them.

Mr. Dugan—Working along the lines of the paper and in rather a small way, two or three years ago we offered a prize to the classes in chemistry in the local schools for the best essay on the manufacture, distribution and use of gas. And I do not think that I ever came in contact with a movement that did as much for the installation of gas kitchens. In order to get a line upon the results accruing from that small expenditure, we found that every one of the pupils of that particular section, who have been married since that time—that is four years ago, and they are quite numerous—have installed in all gas kitchens.

Mr. Bigelow—In the city of Buffalo, we have an Educational Institutions Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which I am a member, and matters pertaining to educational affairs that are brought to that committee are investigated, and the committee makes recommendations to the Chamber of Commerce, who take measures to get the school boards interested. A body as strong as the Chamber of Commerce is able to accomplish a good deal with a school board. It is possible that similar work might be accomplished in other cities. And then in most cities and towns of any size to-day there is a very strong women's club, and if you can get these club women interested in the domestic science department of public education, that would be a very great help in influencing those in charge of educational matters.

Mr. Dutton—We have had some little success in installing domestic science equipment, and the question of social economy is going to be given more consideration in the coming days than it has in the past. Many articles on the high cost of living have brought this to the attention of those who are teaching, and educators are giving quite a little thought to it. We find that the architects are a good means to work through to prepare for your installation. They are looking ahead and in their work they realize that they must be prepared for installations of this kind which the people will eventually want. It is going to be a very easy matter to install them if you have proper rooms arranged ahead. The Publicity Committee would be very glad if those who have installations will send photographs of them, he cost of installation and the course that is used.

Mr. Peffly—In New York City all the public schools are equipped with these laboratories, and the teaching is going on there and has for a number of years.

Mr. Atticks—In times past I have been pretty closely affiliated with schools. I spent a short time in the schoolroom as an instructor, and I know that a whole lot of good can be accomplished from concerted effort among the people who are training the teachers and looking after the school interests. The publicity committee should co operate with the State educational association. And in our normal schools too, for the country teachers to-day may be the city teachers to-morrow, and so with the pupils. This would be a better plan than to work through the legislature.

The President—In Williamsport we have an installation in our high school which was ordered after the woman's home clubs of the several school districts had asked for it. These clubs meet in the school buildings and we supplied them with gas ranges at cost and allowed them plenty of time to pay for them, and they suggested to the Board of Education that they put a domestic science course in the High School and sell the pupils warm lunches. This has almost cleared the expense of the course, outside of the teacher's salary.

Mr. Smith—I do not think we want to take up legislation strictly as an association, because I do not think an association ought to mix up very much in legislation, but do it personally among the senators and representatives.

Mr. Bigelow—Your attention is called to an address by the wife of the President of the Western Gas Construction Company, a woman who is at the head of the domestic science division of the Federated Women's Clubs of America, read before the Indiana Gas Association.[1]

Mr. Keppelman—Now I would rather doubt the wisdom of the suggestion that the Pennsylvania Gas Association should take any active interest in having domestic science provided for by a bill in the legislature; not because it ought not to be there, but because we could not disconnect ourselves from the personal interest that we would have in such a matter and it might be looked upon as interference. I know Prof. C. M. Schafer, who is the State School Superintendent, and I will have a personal consultation with him about this whole situation. If this school code must of necessity be amended—and I do not think there is doubt about that—it would be such an easy matter to add another amendment providing for domestic science in cities of the first, second and third classes of this State.

Mr. Ganser—Mr. President, I feel disposed that we follow the plan as outlined by Mr. Keppelman rather than have a committee appointed and identify ourselves with any proposed legislation.

Mr. Cruse—Would it not be a good business step for gas companies to fit up a kitchen of their own and form a school strictly on this branch of domestic science, putting it in charge of some one person, paying them a salary, and making it self-supporting? Then the gas company could send out invitations and special appeals to School Boards in nearby towns, inviting them to a special demonstration, each company standing the proportionate expense of such entertainment.

Mr. Mather—Mr. President, we furnish three different high schools in our district, but instead of us having to go after the directors they were after us before the school was built.

The President—That must be one of the advanced districts.

Mr. Mather—Well, there is nothing like being ahead of time.

Mr. Beck—About 4 or 5 years ago I was in Laporte, Ind., and went to the high school to look over the domestic science department, and was very much impressed with the work done by the young ladies and with the food they cooked. I sampled a great deal of it, and came back to Sunbury imbued with the domestic science idea, and ever since then I have been working with the school directors, individually and collectively, to try to get them to introduce it. Frequent changes in school boards, though, caused me to slip back occasionally, and I have to begin over every few years. At the last meeting, however, the superintendent of the schools recommended that domestic science be applied to our school system and be adopted, and I am of the opinion that at the next school session the matter will be taken up. I do not think there is any other advertisement as far-reaching as domestic science, and I am sure that we would be willing to go a long way towards equipping high schools for that purpose, for the school girls of to-day are the housewives of to-morrow, and that is where we get our business.

Mr. Dubell—See to it that you get one or two or three ideal installations in different parts of the city, then offer prizes for the best

1. American Gas Light Journal, March 4, 1912, p. 155.

work done in the domestic science class. You will find it the most profitable investment of money that you can make in that line.

Mr. Egolf—I have never seen so much enthusiasm on the part of young ladies and so much interest taken as in that class in Reading to-day. The Instructor told me that she knew personally of eighteen young ladies who came in for the purpose of taking the domestic science course.

Mr. Murdock—I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Egolf for his valuable paper. [Seconded and carried.]

The President—Gentlemen, one of our officers-elect has just arrived and I am going to call on Mr. Anderson, who has been elected Second Vice-President of the Association. [Applause.]

Mr. Anderson—Mr. President and gentlemen: I am nearly overwhelmed with surprise, but would like to express my thanks for the honor that you have conferred upon me and my appreciation of the same. I will do all in my power in that office to advance the interests of the Association. [Applause.]

On motion the session adjourned.

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SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

## PROCEEDINGS AT THE BANQUET, WILLIAMSPORT COUNTRY CLUB.

The President—Gentlemen, we have with us this evening two representatives of the press, and one of the gentlemen has very kindly consented to give us a toast on our city and the industries, and I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Manson, of the *Williamsport Grit*.

Mr. Manson—Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen: I think this is the first opportunity that ever I had in my life of addressing so large an audience engaged in the manufacture of artificial gas. Most of us have natural gas; we sometimes have it in a city of this size; we have been accused of having it. But I will assure you that the only successful manufacturer of artificial gas is your President, and I think that you will take pleasure in the knowledge that in the time that he has spent with us in Williamsport he has brought artificial gas up to the highest state of perfection that we have ever seen. [Applause.] It is perhaps right that he should introduce me as a newspaper man, because you know newspaper men deal in a certain kind of gas. It is generally called hot air, and sometimes denominated as balloon juice and various other terms. I think there is a certain degree of appropriateness in his asking me to speak in regard to the city, in that the newspaper is generally the chief exponent of the city. It tells other people what the city is. As you came down here to this beautiful club house you had pointed out to you some of the scenery that we boast of. I think that you will travel the country over, examine it as closely as you may, and fail to find a more beautiful valley than that occupied by our city. That puts me in mind of a little incident that occurred when I was travelling out west. An old lady watched the brakeman as he went past in the car and noticed that his fore-finger was broken off. By and by she got a chance to talk to him and she said, "My poor man, did you break that finger off in coupling cars?" "No ma'am." "Well, how did you break it off?" He says, "I wore that finger off, ma'am, pointing out the scenery to the tourists along this line." [Laughter.] And so a great many of us have worn off our fore-fingers pointing out our beautiful scenery. Twenty years ago Williamspout had reached a point in its industrial life where it seemed to be doomed. Our great lumber industry had ceased. We had cut more lumber in the city of Williamsport every year than had been cut in the whole State of Maine. Eighteen sawmills lined this river. And as the supply of raw material diminished the sawmills moved up river nearer the base of supplies, until 20 years ago we had but 4 or 5 of them left; and then the people saw that it was necessary to do something to keep Williamsport alive. There were some enterprises started by corporations and by private individuals. But it was not until 10 years ago that we succeeded in organizing a body that I suppose every business man in this country has heard of—the Williamsport Board of Trade; and in that 10 years, through its agency, has caused to be invested in this city over two and a quarter millions of dollars of money, and has added something like 35 industries to our number, until now we have perhaps as large a variety of industries, from steel to silk, as you will be able to find in a city of its size. We have 7 banks; 52 churches; 14 district school buildings and an institution belonging to the Methodist denomination called the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary. We have clubs galore, and our social life is probably as interesting as you will find anywhere. The quartette that just sang represents our University Club. But perhaps there is no city of this size where there are so many newspapers supported as there are in Williamsport. We have 3 daily papers. Each one of them is making itself felt upon the community, and I believe that in many ways those newspapers are the equal if not the superior of newspapers published in cities of this size. I might talk to you dry facts and figures about this city, but I hope that you have all seen it. When Mr. Rhoades asked me to say something about Williamsport I felt a good deal in the same position that Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, did, and that was somewhat of a surprise to me, and it was a surprise to the Senator. He was passing out of the senate one day when a congressman ran up against him and he says, "Oh, Senator, I want to congratulate you on that speech that you delivered the other day. I have just seen it printed." He says, "That print is a remarkably good document to send around." Well, the Senator was somewhat gratified, and he says, "Thank you, sir; thank you. I trust that you found some good things in it." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "as I was going past the restaurant just now I saw a lady carrying out two nice cherry pies wrapped up in it." And so if I have wrapped up two or three nice cherry pies about Williamsport in the brief talk that I have made I shall be glad of it. I thank you. [Applause.]

The President—Gentlemen, it is not very often that we are favored by having among us a gentleman of as great renown in the gas business, as well as in the financial world, as Mr. John Gribbel, of Philadelphia, who has taken a great deal of pains to get to this meeting. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. John Gribbel, who will speak to us on "Ideals in Business." [Applause.]

Mr. Gribbel—Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen: I can see a well considered and symmetrical plan in launching this toast in Williamsport. Those of you who have looked over the Williamsport gas situation may wonder why it was that the committee desired any more talk on ideals when they give you such an object lesson as we have found here. I have a little hesitancy about telling you the whole truth about this matter of ideals in the gas business, for I wonder what the effect would be of an injection of too strong a dose of idealism in the gas business, and inasmuch as there were two or three things that I was afraid I might skip, I brought the paper with me. Those of us who have seen a generation mature in this business of ours must conclude that the day of miracles has not yet passed. We have seen the old iron retorts, in benches of threes, give place to the present huge installation of uprights of far different dimensions. The 10,000 cubic foot mast holder has been forgotten. The opposition gas company has become almost as unknown as the dodo. The wars caused by and the moral obliquity implied in the making of water gas are fading even as legends. The gas light company has become the public service corporation. That crystallization of forbidding personality, the application clerk, has been succeeded by the active solicitor, insistently urging his wares upon the consumer like any other salesman of merchandise. The point of view of the gas manager has changed in the revolution, but it has remained for the committee of arrangements of this Association to command a member to speak to you on "Ideals in our Business." The significance, gentlemen, lies not in the speech but in the request. As Carlyle said, "This is significant of much." To reduce this title to its lowest terms would make it read "The Unreal in the Real." It needs no argument to convince you of the reality of our daily problems. That is what Sam Weller called "a self-hevident proposition." Perhaps, however, we are too prone to consider ideality as an unknown and unknowable factor in our problem. If, however, it is a factor, let us recognize it. If it is not, let us dismiss it and deal with facts. I am content to let you technical experts, who have become so purely materialistic, deal with your hoary problems of "theory and practice." The most advanced of you are meeting on the common ground that theory must lead practice and practice must confirm theory; and we who listen to your erudite discussions see hope for you; but we who on the commercial side of our business deal with human nature and get nothing out of your chemistry and applied mathematics which illuminates our problems of theory and practice. You were once alchemists, dwelling in profound mystery in the seclusion of your gas works. Now you are chemical engineers openly demonstrating science. But the fierce light which beats upon your throne is as twilight compared to the radiance being shed upon us by the public, the public service commission and the public press liberally educated in public utilities. Not many years ago it was an axiom that the money of the gas company was made or lost in the retort house. The repetition of it will bring back old days to some of us. It is never said now. The retort house and generator house economies now sing

in a minor key, while your commercial relations with the public dominate and determine your success or failure. Here an ideal must direct, mould, fashion and control and be the arbiter of every decision. It must lead every movement and have implicit obedience. It must never falter or be asked to compromise. It is unconquerable and worthy of our allegiance. Its name has been heard of late years in our discussions and its features are becoming known among us in an abstract way. Its name is Service. There was a public error abroad in the public mind some years ago that the gas company was the natural aristocrat among corporations. If there was ever any basis for this misconception it has disappeared. That artificial person we call a corporation is subject to the same general laws which govern the history of a natural person. As I read history there always has been an aristocracy among men and there always will be. If we had universal equality to-night we would have universal inequality with the rising of to-morrow's sun. The first aristocracy was the aristocracy of might. The king was the strong man. The Saxon "kong" is "the man who can." In the course of ages a second aristocracy was established. The king was the son of the strong man; and in this aristocracy of descent nobility was determined by the accident of birth. The years moved on and we saw another aristocracy of possession. Concentrated wealth is the strongest power in the world to-day. Not even England, Germany or these United States to-day could begin war until they had called the bankers into the back room and asked permission to fight. But, gentlemen, it sees that its days are numbered. Already the hand is writing on the wall of its banquet chamber, "*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.*" There comes on apace another aristocracy; distant yet, 'tis true; but those with keenest ears tell us they hear the echoes of its outriders' horns. Under that dispensation not might, nor power, nor descent, nor possession determines a man's standing. Not what he was, not what he came from, not what he has, but what he is, shall establish his order in that aristocracy of character; and its standard, garter, star and parchment shall bear the open sesame to all honor—"Service." The ruling question shall be "Of what use am I to my fellows?" There is the solvent for all friction seen in the economic world to-day. If this ideal were stamped on every pipe in our distributing systems, on every brick, tool, machine, mind, heart and conscience identified with our companies, problems of rates, franchises, renewals and commission control would fade and be forgotten. When by demonstrating in our public relations our ideal of service we have established in the public mind the existence of our corporate conscience, the public will no longer contend that corporations have no souls. Now, gentlemen, let me say here that this is no abstract ethical statement, far removed from any relation to you who are responsible to your stockholders for the investments in your keeping. It is as exact a rule as the statements made by your adding machines. One other ideal I wish to call your attention to—that of personal ambition. It shall be active and alert; it shall be a constructive ambition. I find it stated superbly in the words of a wise man whose name is now often on the public lips: "Any ambition that he may have dwindles into insignificance when it is compared with the idea that for the time being he is giving his best efforts, his best thought, devoting himself to the institution which is passing through his hands, and the highest ambition of his life ought to be that his touch upon those institutions may be a sustaining and an improving one, and that when he gets through he may not be remembered as one who in a perfunctory way held a position." Here is the formula for corporate success, power and security: Service and constructive personal ambition. Other lights may flare with temporary power and beckon us to follow, but they will only emphasize the darkness which will follow their extinction. In these days when fundamentals are being debated these foundations shall never be moved. In the prevailing disrespect of law which seems to have become our permanent heritage, from the atmosphere of revolution in which as a nation we were born, these as our laws of corporate living shall win respect, protection and success. Co-operation shall take the place of opposition, and our companies shall become public service corporations. [Applause.]

The serious side of the banquet was closed by Mr. Dutton, who expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the rival ball teams, headed by Messrs. Peffly and Philbrick, each of whom responded as befits a winner and a loser. (Mr. Peffly and his appliance cohorts want revenge next year.)

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A.M.

The President—The first business is a preliminary report of the Publicity Committee, and I will call upon Mr. Owens, the Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. Owens—The Publicity Committee decided to get out a booklet covering the use of gas in the home. Those who are going to handle the several subjects are as follows:

L. R. Dutton (*Chairman*)—House Piping.
H. H. Ganser—Cooking and Water Heating.
I. W. Peffly—Heating and Miscellaneous Appliances
R. F. Pierce—Lighting and Fixtures.
H. Thurston Owens (*Secretary*)—Ventilation.

The idea is at present to get this out in book form and distribute a few copies to members, and to sell them in quantity at cost. The books are not going to carry any advertising.

The President then called for the names of the newly elected members, who were welcomed into the Association. Then followed the regular order of business, consisting of short topics, the first being

WATER GAS TAR,

which was opened by Mr. Chewning as follows:

Mr. Chewning—In Reading we had a still and we made pitch of different degrees of hardness, depending upon what was desired by the purchaser. At different seasons of the year our customers would want pitch of different degrees of hardness, and by a simple temperature test we were able to give them whatever they wanted. For instance, we had one concern that in the summer time wanted pitch as high as 200° of hardness, and in winter they would want it as low as 160°. When we made pitch a great deal of oil came off before the pitch, which we disposed of in various ways to manufacturers, for fuel and for road making. For ordinary sprinkling of the road we made a material from which we took off a very small percentage of the light oils; in fact, we just drove off the water and a little of the oil to make sure it had no water in it. This was used only for sprinkling the roads to settle the dust. We also made a material to serve as a binder for the road, which was made by distilling off about 50 per cent. of the light oils and water, and then cutting it back with some of the heavier oils, the idea being to get a material that is not too stiff but at the same time has been deprived of the oils, which gives the bad odor which usually comes from tar. In doing this we have let air bubble through the tar during distillation. In using tar as a binder they put down the broken stone, roll it, and then sprinkle this binder on top, and it runs down between the stones and binds them together. After this tar has been applied a lot of fine screenings are placed on top to serve as a surface. We also made a preparation which we sold for paint.

*Discussion.*

The President—Do you consider it profitable for small plants to undertake the separation of tar from water gas and then working it down into pitch, and if so what can they realize per gallon?

Mr. Chewning—That, of course, depends on the market. Tar under your boilers is worth something over 2 cents to you as fuel. A gallon of tar is worth about 12 pounds of fuel.

Mr. Ganser—What percentage of tar per 1,000 feet of gas did you get?

Mr. Chewning—The average figure was 15 per cent.

Mr. Ganser—Fifteen per cent. of oil?

Mr. Chewning—Fifteen per cent. of oil in the machines.

The President—We are getting less than 5 per cent.

Mr. Cole—Mr. Chewning says that tar fuel is worth 2 cents a gallon. What is the price of coal in comparison with that?

Mr. Chewning—Twelve pounds of fuel would be worth 2 cents at that rate.

The President—Is it not a fact that, in a plant sending out from 250,000 to 500,000 feet of gas per day, it is almost prohibitive in cost to distill the tar?

Mr. Chewning—For an output as small as 250,000 per day, the interest on the installation of the tar still is pretty high, and a good market must be worked up.

The President—What did you realize in Reading per gallon of tar by distilling it?

Mr. Chewning—Our average was about 3 or 4 cents, net.

Mr. Ganser—With reference to charging up water gas tar at 2 cents per gallon as fuel at Norristown. We charge our water gas tar against the plant at 2 cents per gallon, and used gas slack at 50 cents a ton, $1.80 freight rate, or $2.30, and use screenings from the water gas plant. We credited the water gas fuel with the number of pounds reclaimed each day, and used the screenings from the coal gas plant, but did not credit the coal gas plant. We used the coke breeze accumulated from the output of the coal gas plant and credited the coal

gas plant, and then figured the actual cost of operating the boilers with our gas slack, coke breeze. By charging tar at 2 cents per gallon we had an increase in cost of operation of about 75 per cent., and then discontinued using any tar from water gas.

The Secretary—Do those members selling tar pumped direct into tank cars find the manufacturers are particular about it being absolutely free of moisture; if they have any difficulty in getting a market for the tar and at what price?

Mr. Murdock—We have been disposing of our tar at an average in the tank cars of 3¼ cents. We had nothing but a separator, and from the separator it goes into our tar well and from the tar well directly into the tank. I have never had any complaints yet. We sold quite a little for dust layers and got an average of about 4¼ cents for that.

The Secretary—Do you sell all the tar you make that way?

Mr. Murdock—Yes.

The President—Do you have any particular way of separating it?

Mr. Murdock—No; we overflow from our different outtakes into our separator; from there the tar is forced up through a connection from the opposite side, the tar is carried from there over into our tar well and there is separated into another partition.

Mr. Chewning—In one company with which I was connected some time ago we sold tar in the raw state and we got just about the same price Mr. Murdock quotes, and there we had no restrictions for water in the tar, though if there were any—in fact, there always was 2 or 3 per cent. of water which we could not get out without distilling it, and there they just deducted the actual amount of water.

Mr. Ganser—In reference to Mr. Murdock's question, we have a gravity tank holding about 350 gallons, located on the roof of the boiler house. We pump to that tank, with a settling basin in the bottom and then feed by gravity with a steam jet. We have a very good distribution of the flame out of the fire-box, and very seldom have any smoke or gases coming from the stack; and we also have very little trouble with flue stoppages. While I do not consider it an ideal fuel I would burn it before I would ship it at 2 cents.

Mr. Murdock—I found by having exhaust steam running through the tar burners I got a good deal better results in burning tar.

The President—We had our feed tank in a cold part of the building for two years and we did not get very good results out of the tar burners. In building our new boiler room the tank was placed between the two boilers and it is heated all the time, and with the added steam makes a very successful fuel.

Mr. Ganser—We took a segment water heater made a connection to it and put it in the bottom of the tar tank, and in that way drive out the water. We have no fire around, it is very effective.

Mr. Williams—I think the simplest way of disposing of the tar is to sell it in the raw state if you can. You can undoubtedly get a better price for your material if you distill your tar and sell your pitch and oil; but that depends largely on the market for those things, which makes a separate business in itself, and it is very largely controlled by the large concerns, and you have to compete with them.

Mr. Holzer—In the west, in Nebraska particularly, they have a very good sale for gas tar in the raw state for painting purposes, among the farmers and the telephone and telegraph companies for painting their crossarms and poles. They have done considerable advertising and are getting 10 cents straight per gallon for the raw material, selling all they can make under the name of creosote or wood preservative.

Mr. Dugan—All we do is pump our tar from the storage tanks into a tank wagon and the borough authorities pay us 3 cents a gallon for it, and then spray it on the street. We have some places on a road with about a 7 per cent. grade, where they have found after a demonstration of 2 years, with the heavy storms, that the road does not wash with the tar used in its raw state, without any distilling.

(To be Continued.)

# Interesting Legal Opinions
## RESPECTING GAS PRACTICE.

*Doherty Patents on Gas Bench Operation Sustained in the Final Tribunal.*

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals (First Circuit, April 26, 1912) has rendered a decision sustaining the earlier decision of the United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts, in favor of the complainant in the case of the Combustion Utilities Corporation *vs.* the Worcester Gas Light Company.

The question at issue in both courts was the validity of the patents of Henry L. Doherty, covering a means of controlling and regulating the temperatures in gas producers. While the present case had to do directly with the use of the process and apparatus in connection with gas benches, the patents cover the application of the Doherty devices to any gas producer for any purpose.

The Combustion Utilities Corporation controls the Doherty patents and the suit was to restrain the Worcester Gas Light Company from using gas benches, installed for them by a prominent builder, embodying devices to infringe the Doherty patents. The defendant claimed that Mr. Doherty's inventions were anticipated in the prior art and were, therefore, invalid. The complainant claimed that the Doherty process and apparatus were new and distinct.

The trial of the case before Judge Brown, in the lower court, resulted in a decision in favor of the Combustion Utilities Corporation. It developed the fact (to quote the words of the Court) that Mr. Doherty "produced a new result in the art—a practical non clinker-gas producer furnace; and made an important contribution to the art by the disclosure of what could be practically accomplished by a new way of applying old means."

The Doherty patents cover both an apparatus and a process, embracing the use of a part of the products of combustion properly mixed with air, in such a way as to restrain the temperature in the incandescent bed of fuel in the furnace, below the point at which the ash can fuse or flux into a clinker. The result is a non-clinkering gas bench, free from the trouble and expense, so familiar to every gas man, attendant upon the presence of clinker in the furnace. The Doherty process, moreover, accomplishes this not only at no fuel cost but with an actual increase in fuel economy.

Because of the importance of the questions at issue, the trial of this case commanded widespread attention and brought forth legal and engineering talent of the highest grade, on both sides. It developed an unusually thorough investigation of combustion principles and methods, and the distinctions in many cases called for discrimination on points both of law and science.

Judge Brown, in the first decision, stated that "a very protracted and careful examination of the record convinces me that Doherty made a meritorious advance in the art; that he was the inventor both of an apparatus and a new process." The process patent covers the use of a part of the waste products of combustion, mingled with air, to restrain temperatures. The apparatus-patent provides for the means and methods employed to regulate the mixture of air and diluent gases.

The case was carried on appeal by the defendant to the higher court, and after deliberation the Court of Appeals—the three judges unanimously concurring—sustained the decision of the lower court in every respect. The patents of Mr. Doherty are thus fully established, beyond any further question, and business interests, which have been in abeyance pending a final settlement of this suit, will now adjust themselves to the new conditions.

*Per Curiam.*—"Having carefully considered the propositions of the parties and their counsel, and the decision of the learned judge who heard this case in the Circuit Court, we are satisfied with his conclusions, and the reasons given by him therefor. The degree of the Circuit Court is affirmed, with costs of appeal to the appellee."

JUSTICE COLT,
" PUTNAM,
" ALDRICH,
} In the case.

# Management & Commercial Methods.

COMPANY MEMBERSHIP, NATIONAL COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION.—An important change in the scope of the work being undertaken by the National Commercial Gas Association is announced which covers Company membership, the main facts concerning same being given in the letter from the Secretary as follows:

Gentlemen: The National Commercial Gas Association has firmly established itself as a factor in promoting the interests of the commercial end of the industry. Its 3,000 members denote, in a measure, the general approval with which the Association's efforts have been received.

During the last few years the work of the Association has been along lines calculated to stimulate increased interest in the commercial and new business fields; and in publishing its monthly Bulletin, an endeavor has been made to keep the members in touch with the advanced thought and the methods used by successful companies.

The annual conventions and exhibitions of gas appliances, with their large attendance from all parts of the country, have opened a field for the interchange of ideas and given an opportunity for studying the latest and best gas appliances. The manufacturers of appliances have supported the Association and the exhibitions to such an extent as to leave little doubt of the standing of the Association. A similar feeling on the part of the gas men is further evidence that the Association has been of practical aid to the industry.

In conducting an educational course in salesmanship, with a class of 725 members of the Association enrolled, another step in the path of progress has been taken, and this educational work will be still further carried on and its field broadened.

The time has arrived, however, when the scope of the Association's usefulness to the gas industry can be decidedly extended, and the aid of the gas companies and manufacturers of gas appliances is earnestly sought to help carry to successful fruition the many plans in contemplation. Among these may be mentioned:

1. The educational work, beginning with June 1st, will be extended over a period of 12 months. Individual members of the Association may join the class, the cost of tuition being only $5. This course is just about self sustaining and the high class of the lectures is worth many times the sum asked of members.

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3. Member companies at the annual conventions will have the exclusive right to vote, through duly accredited delegates, for the Public Policy Committee of the Association. Each delegate will also have a vote, the same as individual members of the Association, in the selection of officers and directors of the Association from year to year.

4. Through the channels of the various committees of the Association, such as Accounting, Advertising, Office and Window Display, Commercial, Industrial Fuel, etc., companies will be able to secure much valuable information at no additional cost.

The Association already has lantern slides of a large number of industrial fuel and hotel installations which every company has the privilege of using locally.

It will be seen that the field of endeavor being developed is a very broad one and that your co-operation as a company member will be of great assistance to the Association.

The basis of assessing the annual dues for this year is not such as to work a hardship on any company, as shown by the following schedule:

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We inclose herewith an application blank and would ask you to seriously consider the advisability of taking out membership in the name of your company, returning the signed application at your earliest convenience.

Awaiting your reply, I beg to remain, yours very truly,

LOUIS STOTZ, Secretary and Asst. Treasurer.

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EVERYONE who knows him, and in thousands he counts his friends, will rejoice with us over the action taken by the Directors of the Newport (R. I.) Gas Light Company, last Thursday, when their unanimous choice for President of the corporation was announced as Mr. Andrew K. Quinn, who entered its service as office boy to the Treasurer (Col. Stedman) in 1866, and continued in various positions in this division of the Company's service, eventually gaining the position of Clerk. In 1887 Col. Stedman resigned the Treasurership, and Mr. Quinn was elected to succeed him. The Treasurer, according to the Company's practice, also acted as Superintendent. In 1890 Mr. Quinn was elected a Director of the Company, and the office of Vice-President was created for him, so that he could be of thorough legal assistance to the Company's then President, the late Mr. Henry Bull, whose sudden death at an advanced age was recently noted in our columns. And so it will be seen the capable and methodical (and courtly withal) gentleman has actually climbed every rung that marks the lengthening of the commercial ladder of the Newport Gas Light Company. A record of 46 years' continuous service seldom comes to light nowadays; and, best of all, Mr. Quinn positively maintains a mentality that is as alert and reasoning as it ever was, and his juvenility is almost equal to that shown by the sprightliest of the fair maids and brawny boys that nature vouchsafed to his sterling helpmeet and himself.

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THE Terry Steam Turbine Company has put quite a number of machines on the market within the past few weeks, one of which was a Terry, turbine-driven, 3-bearing generator set, made in sizes up to 25 k.w. Another is catalogued as Type D turbine for pumps, blowers or generators, built in powers up to 600-horse, and running up to 1,800 r.p.m. The third is of the vertical type, made in powers up to 125-horse. The smaller sizes, type ZVC, range in powers up to 25 or 30-horse, from there forward, going to 125-horse power the type BVC applies. This line is designed for driving pumps and centrifugals.

MR. F. M. RAY has been appointed to complete the task of investigating for appraisal the value of the plants of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, such values to be later on returned to the authorities of Oakland, Cal., as a basis for their arranging the schedule of prices for gas and electric currents that may be charged by the Company during the ensuing fiscal year.

IN a very complete opinion submitted by the Maryland Public Service Commission, respecting the complaint of Victor G. Bloede, of the Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Company, against the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of Baltimore, Md., the prayer was dismissed. Complainant charged that the Gas Company and its alleged subsidiaries (the Baltimore City Water and Electric Company, and the Mount Washington Electric Company) had conspired to stifle competition and discrimination in electric rates in Baltimore county. The opinion declares that the testimony plainly shows that neither the Mount Washington nor the Baltimore County Companies have anything in connection with the Gas Company; that the contracts for lighting in the respective districts are awarded upon competitive bidding; further, that the rates were satisfactory and were regarded as fair and reasonable.

"FAILING to note any particular mention in the JOURNAL, of the death of Mr. Richard Willard, the capable Purchasing Agent of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, I venture to send you on a fact or two in connection therewith, which may be of interest to your readers." So writes "M. M. S.," from Boston, under date of the 1st inst. Continuing, our correspondent says: "Mr. Willard died at his home, 3 Strathmore Road, Brookline, Mass., the evening of Friday, the 3d inst. He was born in Westminster, Vt., August 19, 1862, and received his preparatory education in Vermont Academy, Baxter River, Vt., and entered Harvard College in 1887. Two years later an opening in the service of the Boston Gas Company caused him to forego the completion of the Harvard course. His connection with the Company was of a progressive sort, and death found him in the place of Purchasing Agent. He was a man of fine presence, pleasing manner and likeable practice. He was noted for his fine tenor voice, which was often in evidence at All Saints Church, Brookline. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and one sister. The funeral services were held in All Sain ts Church, the afternoon of the 6th inst. He was a most estimable man."

MR. CHAS. D. WOODRUFF, at one time Superintendent of the Citizens Gas Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., died the afternoon of April 30, in Atlantic City, N. J., to which place he had journeyed from his home in New York city, in the hope of bettering a badly impaired physical condition. He was in his 49th year.

MR. FRANK ROTH, for several years General Manager of the Northern Utilities Company, of Chicago, Ills., will be retained in charge of the Sterling (Ills.) Gas and Electric Light Company.

THE proprietors of the Selma (Ills.) Gas Company are preparing to extend their main system to and through the streets of the adjoining busy settlement of Fowler, Ala.

MR. WILLIAM M. LEWIS, for quite a while Manager of the Rockville (Conn.) Gas and Electric Company, has been elected General Manager of the amalgamated enterprise known as the Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company. The promotion seems to have pleased the residents of the district mightily, if one may so judge from the notices that have been made of it in the local public prints.

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THE Terry Steam Turbine Company has put quite a number of machines on the market within the past few weeks, one of which was a Terry, turbine-driven, 3-bearing generator set, made in sizes up to 25 k.w. Another is catalogued as Type D turbine for pumps, blowers or generators, built in powers up to 600-horse, and running up to 1,800 r.p.m. The third is of the vertical type, made in powers up to 125-horse. The smaller sizes, type ZVC, range in powers up to 25 or 30-horse, from there forward, going to 125-horse power the type BVC applies. This line is designed for driving pumps and centrifugals.

MR. F. M. RAY has been appointed to complete the task of investigating for appraisal the value of the plants of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, such values to be later on returned to the authorities of Oakland, Cal., as a basis for their arranging the schedule of prices for gas and electric currents that may be charged by the Company during the ensuing fiscal year.

IN a very complete opinion submitted by the Maryland Public Service Commission, respecting the complaint of Victor G. Bloede, of the Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Company, against the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of Baltimore, Md., the prayer was dismissed. Complainant charged that the Gas Company and its alleged subsidiaries (the Baltimore City Water and Electric Company, and the Mount Washington Electric Company) had conspired to stifle competition and discrimination in electric rates in Baltimore county. The opinion declares that the testimony plainly shows that neither the Mount Washington nor the Baltimore County Companies have anything in connection with the Gas Company; that the contracts for lighting in the respective districts are awarded upon competitive bidding; further, that the rates were satisfactory and were regarded as fair and reasonable.

"FAILING to note any particular mention in the JOURNAL, of the death of Mr. Richard Willard, the capable Purchasing Agent of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, I venture to send you on a fact or two in connection therewith, which may be of interest to your readers." So writes "M. M. S.," from Boston, under date of the 1st inst. Continuing, our correspondent says: "Mr. Willard died at his home, 3 Strathmore Road, Brookline, Mass., the evening of Friday, the 3d inst. He was born in Westminster, Vt., August 19, 1862, and received his preparatory education in Vermont Academy, Baxter River, Vt., and entered Harvard College in 1887. Two years later an opening in the service of the Boston Gas Company caused him to forego the completion of the Harvard course. His connection with the Company was of a progressive sort, and death found him in the place of Purchasing Agent. He was a man of fine presence, pleasing manner and likeable practice. He was noted for his fine tenor voice, which was often in evidence at All Saints Church, Brookline. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and one sister. The funeral services were held in All Sain ts Church, the afternoon of the 6th inst. He was a most estimable man."

MR. CHAS. D. WOODRUFF, at one time Superintendent of the Citizens Gas Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., died the afternoon of April 30, in Atlantic City, N. J., to which place he had journeyed from his home in New York city, in the hope of bettering a badly impaired physical condition. He was in his 49th year.

MR. FRANK ROTH, for several years General Manager of the Northern Utilities Company, of Chicago, Ills., will be retained in charge of the Sterling (Ills.) Gas and Electric Light Company.

THE proprietors of the Selma (Ills.) Gas Company are preparing to extend their main system to and through the streets of the adjoining busy settlement of Fowler, Ala.

MR. WILLIAM M. LEWIS, for quite a while Manager of the Rockville (Conn.) Gas and Electric Company, has been elected General Manager of the amalgamated enterprise known as the Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company. The promotion seems to have pleased the residents of the district mightily, if one may so judge from the notices that have been made of it in the local public prints.

## The Market for Gas Securities.

Consolidated gas was rather dull during the week, and the dullness was characterized by a lack of strength not shown in the shares for some months. To day (Friday) the opening was made at 142½ to 143. The failure to make any change in the dividend rate is likely the cause for this peculiar quoting state. The business of the Company prospers well from all standpoints.

Quotations for Brooklyn Union have, on the contrary, been well maintained, which strength is undoubtedly traceable to the action of the Directors last week in declaring the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., plus an extra of 1 per cent. to be credited to average dividends during the early days of the 80-cent gas period. In foreign quotations, Montreal Light, Heat and Power seems to reflect the value of its present management, being quoted at 205 to 207, and Rio de Janeiro Light and Power is 131 to 134. Gas bonds continue in good demand.

## Gas Stocks.

**Quotations by George W. Close, Broker and Dealer in Gas Stocks.**

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

MAY 20.

☞ All communications will receive particular attention.

☞ The following quotations are based on the par value of $100 per share:

| *N. Y. City Companies.* | *Capital.* | *Par.* | *Bid.* | *Asked* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consolidated Gas Co. | $78,177,000 | 100 | 142½ | 143 |
| Central Union Gas Co.— | | | | |
| 1st 5's, due 1972, J. & J. | 8,000,000 | 1,000 | 103 | 105 |
| Equitable Gas Light Co.— | | | | |
| Con. 5's, due 1932, M. & S. | 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 105 | 106 |
| Mutual Gas Co. | 3,500,000 | 100 | 165 | 175 |
| New Amsterdam Gas Co.— | | | | |
| 1st Con. 5's, due 1948, J. & J. | 11,000,000 | 1,000 | 101 | 102½ |
| New York & Richmond Gas Co. (Staten Island) | 1,500,000 | 100 | 35 | 50 |
| 1st Mtg. Gold Bds. 5 p. ct. | 1,500,000 | — | 98½ | 100½ |
| New York and East River— | | | | |
| 1st 5's, due 1944, J. & J. | 3,500,000 | 1,000 | 103 | 105 |
| Con. 5's, due 1945, J. & J. | 1,500,000 | — | 95 | 100 |
| Northern Union— | | | | |
| 1st 5's, due 1927, J. & J. | 1,250,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 102 |
| Standard | 5,000,000 | 100 | 61 | 70 |
| Preferred | 5,000,000 | 100 | 91 | 100 |
| 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1930, M. & N. | 1,500,000 | 1,000 | 103 | 105 |
| The Brooklyn Union | 15,000,000 | 1,000 | 145 | 145½ |
| 1st Con. 5's, due 1948, M. & N. | 15,000,000 | — | 106½ | 107 |
| Yonkers | 200,650 | 500 | 130 | — |
| *Out-of-Town Companies.* | | | | |
| Bay State | 50,000,000 | 50 | ½ | ⅝ |
| " Income Bonds | 2,000,000 | 1,000 | — | 75 |
| Binghampton Gas Works | 450,000 | 100 | — | — |
| " 1st Mtg. 5's | 500,000 | 1,000 | 97 | 100 |
| Boston United Gas Co.— | | | | |
| 1st Series S. F. Trust | 7,000,000 | 1,000 | 82 | 85 |
| 2d " " " | 3,000,000 | 1,000 | 47½ | 50 |
| Buffalo City Gas Co. | 5,500,000 | 100 | 5 | 8 |
| Bonds, 5's | 5,250,000 | 1,000 | 59 | 60 |
| Capital, Sacramento | 500,000 | 50 | — | 85 |
| Bonds (6's) | 150,000 | 1,000 | — | — |
| Chicago Gas Co. Guaranteed Gold Bonds | 7,660,000 | 1,000 | 104 | 106½ |
| Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co. | 29,500,000 | 100 | 87 | 90 |
| Columbus (O.) Gas Co., 1st Mortgage Bonds | 1,500,000 | 1,000 | 96 | 98 |
| Columbus (O.) Gas Lt. & Heating Co. | 1,682,750 | 100 | 90½ | 91 |
| Preferred | 3,026,500 | 100 | 75½ | 80 |
| Consumers, Toronto | 2,000,000 | 50 | 200 | 204 |
| Consolidated, Baltimore | 13,460,084 | | — | — |
| Mortgages, 5's | 3,400,000 | | — | — |
| General Mortgage 4½ | 10,661,000 | | — | — |
| Con. Gas Co., Baltimore City, 4½ | 2,751,000 | | — | — |
| Consolidated Gas Co. of N. J. | 1,000,000 | 100 | 15 | — |
| Con. Mtg. 5's | 976,000 | 1,000 | 94 | 96 |
| Bonds | 75,000 | — | — | 100 |
| Detroit City Gas Co. | 6,580,000 | — | — | 50 |
| Detroit Gas Co., 5's | 881,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 80 |
| " Prior Lien 5's | 5,619,000 | 1,000 | 97 | 100½ |
| Equitable Gas & Fuel Co., Chicago, Bonds | 2,000,000 | 1,000 | — | 101 |
| Essex and Hudson Gas Co. | 6,500,000 | — | 183 | 188 |
| Fort Wayne | 2,000,000 | — | — | — |
| " Bonds | 2,000,000 | — | 55 | — |
| Grand Rapids Gas Light Co., 1st Mtg. 5's | 1,350,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 101 |
| Hartford | 750,000 | 25 | 190 | 200 |
| Hudson County Gas Co., of New Jersey | 10,500,000 | — | 183 | 188 |
| " Bonds, 5's | 10,500,000 | — | 104 | 106 |
| Indianapolis | 2,000,000 | — | — | 38 |
| " Bonds, 5's | 2,650,000 | — | 104½ | 105 |
| Jackson Gas Co. | 250,000 | 50 | 82 | — |
| " 1st Mtg. 5's | 290,000 | 1,000 | 91 | 95 |
| Kansas City Gas Light Co., of Missouri | 5,000,000 | 100 | — | 36 |
| Bonds, 1st 5's | 3,822,000 | 1,000 | 99 | 102 |
| Laclede Gas Co., St. Louis. | 10,000,000 | 100 | 105½ | 106 |
| Preferred | 2,500,000 | 100 | 114 | 120 |
| Bonds | 10,000,000 | 1,000 | 102½ | 103 |
| Lafayette Gas Co., Ind. | 1,000,000 | 100 | — | 60 |
| Bonds | 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 65 |
| Louisville | 2,570,000 | 50 | 143 | 145 |
| Madison Gas and Electric Co. | | | | |
| " 1st Mtg. 6's | 400,000 | 1,000 | 106 | 108½ |
| Massachusetts Gas Companies, of Boston | 25,000,000 | 100 | 90 | 90¼ |
| Preferred | 25,000,000 | 100 | 95 | 95¼ |
| Montreal Gas Co., Canada | 9,000,000 | 100 | 208 | 210 |
| Nashville Gas Light Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | 110 | — |
| Newark, N. J., Con. Gas Co. | 6,000,000 | — | 97 | 98 |
| Bonds, 6's | 6,000,000 | — | 127 | 128 |
| New Haven Gas Co. | 5,000,000 | 25 | 182 | 190 |
| Peoples Gas Lt. & Coke Co., Chicago | 25,000,000 | 100 | 108½ | 109 |
| 1st Mortgage | 20,100,000 | 1,000 | 102 | 102½ |
| 2d " | 2,500,000 | 1,000 | 104 | — |
| Rochester Gas & Electric Co. | 2,150,000 | 50 | 88 | — |
| Preferred | 2,150,000 | 50 | 118 | — |
| Consolidated 5's | 2,000,000 | — | 104¾ | 105½ |
| Pacific Gas and Electric Co. | 15,500,000 | — | 67 | 68 |
| St. Joseph Gas Co.— | | | | |
| 1st Mtg. 5's | 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 94 | 98 |
| St. Paul Gas Light Co. | 2,500,000 | 100 | — | — |
| 1st Mortgages, 6's | 650,000 | 1,000 | 104 | 106 |
| Extension, 6's | 600,000 | 1,000 | 112½ | 115 |
| General Mortgage, 5's | 3,447,000 | 1,000 | 94 | 96 |
| Syracuse Gas Co., N. Y. | 1,975,000 | 100 | 50 | 55 |
| Bonds | 2,047,000 | 1,000 | 101 | 103 |
| Washington (D. C.) Gas Co. | 1,600,000 | 200 | 440 | 450 |
| 1st Mortgage, 6's | 600,000 | — | — | — |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee | 4,000,000 | — | — | — |
| Wilmington (Del.) Gas Co. | 600,000 | 50 | — | — |

# MEETING TIMES OF THE VARIOUS GAS ASSOCIATIONS.

*American Gas Institute.*—Annual meeting, October 16 to 18, 1912. Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Officers: President, Ira C. Copley, Aurora, Ills. Secretary, Geo. G. Ramsdell, 29 West 39th st., N. Y. City.

*Canadian Gas Association.*—Annual meeting and Gas Show, Toronto, Aug 26th to Sept. 7, 1912. Officers President, Arthur Hewitt, Toronto, Ont.; Secretary and Treasurer, John Keillor, Hamilton, Ont.

*Empire State Gas and Electric Association.*—Annual meeting, New York City, Oct. 191². Officers: President, R. M. Searle, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, C. H. B. Chapin, 29 W. 39th street. New York City.

*Gas Meters.*—Monthly meetings. Chairman, I. W. Peffly; Secretary, H. Thurston Owens, 42 Pine street, New York City.

*Guild of Gas Managers of New England.*—Annual meeting, March, 1913. Young's Hotel, Boston; monthly meeting, second Saturday. Officers: President, Walter G. Africa, Manchester, N. H.; Secretary, H. K. Morrison, Brockton, Mass.

*Illinois Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, time, March 19th and 20th, 1913. Chicago, Ills. Officers: President, H. O. Channon, Quincy, Ills.; Secretary-Treasurer, Horace H. Clark, 115 No. Oak Park avenue, Oak Park, Ills.

*Illuminating Engineering Society.*—Annual meeting, Niagara Falls, Canada, Sept. — 1912. Meetings of Sections, monthly. Pres't, V. R. Lansingh, New York City; Secretary, Preston S. Millar, 29 W. 39th street, N. Y. City. Sections: New York, Secretary, Albert J. Marshall, 16 East 40th street. New England, Secretary, H. C. Jones, 10 High street, Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Secretary, L. B. Eichengreen, Broad and Arch streets. Chicago, Secretary, Edward Wray, 106 N. LaSalle street.

*Indiana Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, March, 1913, Indianapolis. Officers: President, Howard L. Olds, Indianapolis; Vice-President, Wm. Wallace, Lafayette; Secretary-Treasurer, Palmer Eves, Indianapolis.

*Iowa District Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, time, May, 22, 23 and 24, 1912; Lincoln, Neb. Officers: President, G. W. Clabaugh, Omaha, Neb.; Secretary and Treasurer, G. I. Vincent, Des Moines, Ia.

*Kansas Gas, Water and Electric Light Association.*—Annual meeting, time, Oct. 17-19. Manhattan, Kas. Officers: President, B. F. Eyer, Manhattan, Kas.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. D. Nicholson, Newton, Kas.

*Michigan Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, time, Sept. 4-6, 1912; Toronto, Canada. Officers: President, F. W. Blowers, Kalamazoo, Mich; Secretary-Treasurer, Glenn R. Chamberlain, Grand Rapids, Mich.

*Missouri Electric Light, Gas, Water Works and Street Railway Association.*—Annual meeting, April, 1913; Joplin, Mo. Officers: President, P. A Bertrand, Joplin, Mo.; Secretary and Treasurer, P. W. Markham, Brookfield, Mo.

*National Commercial Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, Dec. 2-5, 1912 Atlanta, Ga. Officers: President, C. L. Holman, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Louis Stotz, 29 West 39th street, New York City.

*Natural Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, May 21-23, 1912, Kansas City, Mo.; Officers: President, A. B. Macbeth, Independence, Kas. Secretary, T. C. Jones, Delaware, O.

*New England Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, February, ——— 1913 Boston. Officers: President, D. D Barnum, Worcester, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, N. W. Gifford, East Boston, Mass.

*New Jersey State Gas Association.*—Summer Meeting. August 24, Atlantic City, N. J.—President, William H. Pettes, Newark, N. J.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur H. Osborn Belmar, N. J.

*Ohio Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, February ———, 1913, Columbus, O.; President, John M. Garard, Columbus, O.; Secretary, L. B. Denning, Columbus, O.

*Oklahoma Gas, Electric and Railway Association.*—President, Noel R. Gascho, Alva Okla.; Secretary, H. V. Bozell, Norman, Okla.

*Pacific Coast Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, San Diego, Cal., September 17, 18, 19, 1912. Officers: President, W. Baurhyte Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice President, Henry E. Adams, Stockton, Cal.; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Britton, 445 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

*Pennsylvania Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, York, Pa., April, 1913; Officers, President, H. H. Ganser, Norristown, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. O Lamson, Jr., West Chester, Pa.

*Society of Gas Lighting.*—Annual meeting Dec., 13, 1912. monthly meetings, second Thursday. Place, New York City. Officers: President, Fred. S. Benson; Secretary, George G. Ramsdell, 29 West 39th street, New York city

*Southern Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, April ——— 1913, Charlotte, N. C. Officers: President, C. E. White, Montgomery, Ala.; Secretary-Treasurer, E. D. Brewer, Atlanta, Ga.

*Southwestern Electrical and Gas Association.*—Annual meeting. April———1913, Galveston, Tex. Officers: President, F. M. Lege, Jr., Galveston, Tex.; Secretary, H. S Cooper, Galveston, Tex.

*Wisconsin Gas Association.*—Annual meeting, May ——— 1913, Milwaukee, Wis. Officers: President, H. M. Buck, Waukesha, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Harmon, Milwaukee, Wis.